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'TIS A WONDERFUL BILL

Platt Mentions a Few Things the Raines Measure Will Accomplish.

FOR FARMERS, RELIEF FROM TAXES

For Saloon Keepers, Establishment as Self-Respecting Citizens—Serves All High Interests.

Thomas C. Platt is an enthusiast on the Raines bill. He has discovered that it will create morality, lessen crime, lighten taxes, and in other ways hasten the advent of the millennium. After his Sunday reflections yesterday he gave out this statement, containing his views on this measure:

"There has been so much persistent and malicious misrepresentation of the Raines bill, and so great an amount of willful misstatement of its provisions and its probable effects when it becomes the law of the State, that it is worth while to plainly state a few incontrovertible facts showing the good results which are sure to follow after it has been placed among the statutes.

"New-York has long preserved an unenviable notoriety among her sister States for the number of her saloons. We have staggered along with one drinking place to 150 people, while our more sensible neighbors in other States have made out to exist with only one saloon to 317 people.

"It is not denied that the places where liquor is sold will be reduced 40 per cent., or that between 9,000 and 10,000 saloons will go out of existence at once. Is it necessary to point out the immediate great reduction of poverty and crime which is certain to follow such wise legislation?

"The bill will furnish instant relief to the taxpayers of the State. Every one knows how hard it has been for the farmers and small property holders everywhere to get the money to pay their taxes during the last four years of Democratic hard times. The State's share of the income from the bill will not be less than $2,750,000, and the share of the different towns and cities will not be less than $5,500,000.

"There is no nonsense about these cold mathematical facts, and the taxpayers will rejoice at the lifting of their burdens, first by reduced State taxes, and, second, by lessened local taxation. The hard truth is, the measure raises the money to pay one-third of the State's entire expenses every year, and it is believed by those who ought to know that its reduction of local taxes will be nearly the same, thus taking off two-thirds of the burden of the taxpayers in the different localities.

"The bill does as much to take the liquor business out of politics as it is possible for legislation to do. It substitutes one responsible authority which covers the whole State for the hundreds of petty Excise Boards which have thus far existed. It wipes out forever in New-York City Tammany Hall's power over the liquor sellers, and releases them from its control over their purses. It makes it impossible for any political organization to harass the liquor interest, and this does more to purify the politics of the great cities and large towns than any measure ever enacted in this State. And it does all this for about $150,000 a year, or much the same amount as the Board of Excise costs New-York City alone.

"It has been charged that the bill takes money from the various charitable institutions. There is not the slightest ground for this impudent falsehood. Charitable institutions do receive support from the moneys received by the Excise Boards of the various cities. A fair sample of what will occur under the new law as compared with the old one is furnished by a computation of what will happen in the up-the-State City of Rochester, for instance.

"Rochester's income from licenses last year was $105,693. Under the Raines bill it will have 40 per cent. fewer drinking places, to be sure, but the places left will pay $255,510, instead of $105,693, and Rochester's two-thirds of $255,510 is $170,340, or $64,647 more than the city obtained last year. How can her charities suffer? Every city and town is in the same condition, and it is clear that their charities will be helped and not injured by this wholesome law.

"It has been charged that this bill is in the interest of the 'dives.' On the contrary, it will be impossible for a dive to exist under its provisions. Whenever any one of its stringent provisions is violated, the saloon keeper's right to sell is revoked. It has been said that the bill will permit a man to open a saloon wherever he liked, thus threatening desirable residence property. This is as false as the 'dive' story. No saloon can be opened within 200 feet of a dwelling without the consent of two-thirds of the property owners, and churches and schools are as safe as they are under the present law.

"The Raines bill makes the liquor dealer a self-respecting citizen. So long as he observes the law his vested rights cannot be infringed. He need not worry over Tammany Hall's exactions in New-York or the demands of the head of the ring in Troy. From the day the bill becomes a law he walks forth a free man, and after he has discharged his obligations to the State no man can make him afraid. It is in the very widest and best sense a bill to secure the liberty of the subject.

"Like all wise and beneficent legislation, the law cannot be made to serve as a respecter of persons. It cannot be used for or against any political party, or for or against any individual, whether that individual be rich. It is the most distinct advance to a higher plane of government in State affairs, and in local affairs as well, that New-York has ever known.

"It serves the very highest interests of true temperance reform, while it is in no sense a sumptuary law. It interferes with no man's eating, and it does not strive to regulate any man's drinking. It is a bill to reduce the amount of poverty and crime throughout the State and to greatly increase the sum of human happiness among its citizens.

"It in no fashion whatever interferes with the innocent amusements of the people, while it endeavors to carefully preserve the welfare of every citizen against those who would engage in the liquor business with a reckless and criminal disregard of the rights of others as well as of the best interests of the State at large. No one will deny that thus far in our history there have been too many such persons engaged in that occupation. There will be fewer of these in the future, to the great and lasting benefit of every community.

"As time advances and the higher purposes of the act are better understood, the clamor against it will surely cease. It is impossible to deceive the people for long as to the merits of proper laws, and it is equally impossible to always successfully misrepresent the motives of those who in framing and passing the bill have only sought to comply in a practical way with what has been for years the best sentiment of the State by passing an act which promotes good morals, which reduces taxation, which prevents the levying of blackmail, which brings every town and city under the control of one general act, thus simplifying the work of the courts, and which does it all at a tithe of the expense of the present excise system. And the Raines bill will do all these things."

HICKORY CLUB BEGINS ITS FIGHT.

A Petition to Gov. Morton Not to Sign the Raines Bill.

Col. Michael C. Murphy, Tammany leader of the First Assembly District, called a special meeting of the members of the Hickory Club, which is the Tammany club of the district, yesterday afternoon to organize opposition to the Raines bill.

A committee of five will be appointed in a few days to present the following petition to Gov. Morton:

To the Hon. Levi P. Morton, Governor of the State of New-York:

Honored Sir: The undersigned citizens, rate and tax payers, residents of the First, Second, Third, Fifth, and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York, respectfully appeal to you to veto the bill known as the "Raines Excise bill." Many men born in the lap of luxury, occupying the high position you do, we would feel backward in addressing, but in you, Sir, who were born of the people, and earned your exalted position by industry, perseverance, and honorable conduct, we feel we are addressing a man as thoroughly American, and of the breed of men who made our Republic possible, as were your ancestors, who never allowed the wage-earner or the small storekeeper to be robbed of the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution.

If you should allow this odious enactment to be placed on the statute books, there are 25,000 of your fellow-citizens who will be thrown out of employment, without redress, many of them having large families to provide for, without any other means of living in sight, to say nothing of the misery and hardship it will impose on at least 10,000 householders, who will be cast on the cold charity of the world for no other cause than of the bigotry, narrow-mindedness, and prejudices of a few fanatics.

The meeting, which was largely attended, was called for in these words:

The Republican Party passed an act driving to the brink of bankruptcy many small dealers in wines, ales, and beer in this city. Unless steps be taken to lay before the Governor the iniquities of this scheme, and thus inspire him to veto this monstrosity of legislation, it will become a law. Your neglect to arise in your citizenship and protest will be to your own detriment. You will please attend a meeting on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, for the further purpose of appointing a committee to appear before the Governor in opposition to this act.

Every member of the club took away two blank petitions for the purpose of collecting signatures.

GERMANS CONDEMN RAINES BILL.

Appoint a Committee to Protest to Gov. Morton.

The Plattdeutsche Volksfest Verein met in Arion Hall, in the Eastern District, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, Fred Feldhus presiding. The organization has about 7,000 members, and at the meeting yesterday denounced the Raines bill, and declared that it was against the interests of the city and the individual.

A committee of three was appointed to appear before Gov. Morton and oppose the bill. This committee will call on Gov. Morton during the coming week.

Denounced the Raines Bill.

The Central Labor Union discussed the Raines bill yesterday, and the delegates were almost unanimous against it. Delegate Joly of the Brewers' Association said if the bill became a law it would throw out of work 10,000 persons in this city.

"If Gov. Morton signs the bill," he continued, "it will be a great calamity. It would mean starvation to hundreds of women and children, whose husbands will be deprived of all chance of work. I think we should, in the interest of these people, implore Gov. Morton not to sign it." A motion to protest against the bill, and calling on the Governor to veto it, was adopted by acclamation.

MILLINERY IN THE FLAMES.

C. H. Tenny & Co.'s Building and Stock Badly Damaged—Loss About $30,000.

Nearly $30,000 worth of new hats for the coming season were burned or damaged by smoke early yesterday morning in the basement and first floor of C. H. Tenney & Co.'s new eight-story granite and terra-cotta building, 15 to 19 West Fourth Street. The structure runs through to Washington Place, the hat firm taking up the entire basement and first floor. The basement was filled with hats.

A defective burglar alarm was the cause of the early discovery of the fire. The alarm rang about 2 o'clock, and a watchman was sent to the Tenney Building, and in trying to enter burned his hand on a knob of a door. He rang the fire alarm.

The firemen had much trouble in getting into the basement on account of the smoke. It was dense and black, and poured into the street from every outlet. They worked outside the place for several hours before controlling the fire. Their inability to get inside the place would have been disastrous if the structure had not been well built.

The fire extended only through the basement and first floor. It damaged none of the other floors. The Tenneys will lose about $30,000.

A fireman, Charles McCarthy, of Engine No. 14, while working at the fire was slightly injured by a brick which fell on his head. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

The guests of the St. Nicholas Hotel, the rear of which faces the Tenney Building, were greatly frightened by the fire. All of them left their rooms, descending to the lobby, where they remained for nearly two hours.

Music Hall Chimney Afire.

Smoke coming from a chimney in the studio annex of Carnegie Music Hall, at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, at midnight yesterday attracted the attention of a porter. The fire was put out with pailsful of salt. None of the occupants of the house knew of the blaze. It was discovered that a log had been left in the chimney when the building was put up. This, after becoming covered with soot, had begun to blaze.

Fire Drove the Tenants Out.

The tenants of the apartment house at Ninth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street were frightened by a fire in the basement yesterday morning. Some of them ran to the roof, while those on the lower floors escaped to the street without stopping to dress. Capt. Graves of the Fire Patrol carried out a Mr. Reilly, who is an invalid. The damage, about $2,000, was confined to the bakery in the basement.

FOUR KILLED BY GIANT POWDER.

Two Fatally Injured in an Explosion in a Mine at Rossland.

ROSSLAND, B. C., March 15.—Two boxes of No. 1 giant powder in the Centre Star Mine exploded yesterday afternoon. Four men were killed and two more fatally injured. The men were thawing out the powder in a hot-water tank in a cross cut about seventy feet from the mouth of the tunnel.

The cause of the accident is a mystery, as the only man who knows how the powder became ignited lies at the point of death. Eight men were at work in the mine at the time. With the exception of two, all will die.

The mouth of the tunnel was closed with the debris and the air pipes were wrecked. Buildings in the vicinity were badly shaken and considerably damaged. No blame is attached to the management, the accident evidently being due to carelessness.

Submerged Wreck Off Southport.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., March 15.—Capt. Camp of the steamer Eleanor F. Peck of the New-Haven Line reports a vessel's mast sticking out of the water, off Southport, Long Island Sound.

The mast, which appears to be attached to a submerged wreck, projects about eight feet above the water, and is directly in the track of steamers running up the Sound. The position of the wreck is as follows:

Penfield Light bears northeast by east, ½ east; Norwalk Light, west by south; Stratford Point Light, east-northeast, and Southport Light, north, ½ east.

West-bound vessels, running close into Stratford Point, and steering west by south, ½ south, will pass about 400 yards to the southward of the wreck.

Lotos Club's Annual Election.

The annual election of officers of the Lotos Club will be held next Saturday. The polls will be open at 4 P. M., and remain open until 9 P. M. The Nominating Committee has placed in nomination the following ticket: For President—Frank R. Lawrence; Vice President—William Henry White; Secretary—Chester S. Lord; Treasurer—D. B. Sickles; Directors, (to hold office for three years)—F. L. Montagne, W. W. Walker, and W. H. Hume. The annual meeting will be held Monday, April 6, at 8 P. M.

RAIN TO FOLLOW SNOW

Prospect of Warmer Weather for New-York To-day.

NO SERIOUS DAMAGE BY THE STORM

Ferryboats Made Regular Trips, and Ocean Steamships Arrived and Departed as Usual.

New-York was again a snow-clad city yesterday. From a dun canopy, whose skirts hung near, the little flakes sifted steadily throughout the day. They carpeted the streets with a downy mantle, in which was lost the noise of city life. Cabs rolled noiselessly on their way, and, save for the clang of bells, cable cars sped by as silently as sheeted ghosts.

The snow commenced falling early in the day, and in its hands the city was transformed. It capped and decorated railings, crested spires, blanched dark roofs, freshened up and brightened the worn-out surface of everyday. Trees bent under its weight, and the immaculate mantle flung over their limbs made the parks wintry-looking but pretty pictures.

The fall of snow was not unusually heavy. Up to 8 o'clock last night only two inches had fallen, according to the official measurement made by the Weather Bureau. At 11 o'clock another inch had been added to the fall.

The local Weather Bureau received telegraphic information during the day that warning of a heavy snowfall had been sent to the Middle Atlantic States and Ohio. In Northern New-York and Connecticut it was snowing during the day. Southward the snow area extended as far as Philadelphia. South of that city it was raining. Washington reported a heavy rainfall, as did several other cities in the South.

Another storm, which originated in the Gulf and was central last night in the northern part of Louisiana, was held by the Weather Bureau to be in some way responsible for the snowstorm here. The other storm was moving in a northeasterly direction. It is believed it will be dissipated before reaching this locality. The lowest barometric reading, reported was from New-Orleans, where it stood at 30.02 at 8 o'clock last night.

It is predicted that the snow will turn to rain to-day, the thermometer showing a steady rise during the hours before midnight.

The coldest point in the country yesterday was Oswego, N. Y., where the thermometer stood at 22° above zero. The warmest was in Key West, as usual, where 72° was reported.

The snowstorm, although it made the air thick and kept fog bells ringing throughout the day, did not materially interfere with navigation. Ferryboats came and went as usual, and ocean going craft came into port and some went out.

The arrivals brought the old tale of heavy weather on the Atlantic. The ship Indore brought tidings of a newly made derelict. It was the New-Bedford schooner Elisha Gibbs, which was sighted March 7, in latitude 34 degrees 23 minutes north, longitude 69 degrees 20 minutes west. The vessel was abandoned, but no hint of the cause could be had. All her masts were standing and the hull, floating high out of water, seemed to be in good condition. A flag, union down, was fastened in the mizzen rigging.

A bark whose name could not be distinguished was sighted March 6. The vessel was heading to the southwest, with only her foremast standing, the main and mizzenmasts having gone.

Capt. Veazie of the schooner Humarock put into Sandy Hook yesterday "to give the crew a chance to rest," he explained. The schooner sailed from Cuba nearly a month ago, bound for the Delaware Breakwater. She was blown off the coast a number of times, and on one occasion was swept past Montauk Point. No serious damage was reported.

FREE BEDS FOR SNOW SHOVELERS.

Storm Drove Hundreds of Men to the Floating Lodging House.

A number of snow shovelers were compelled to apply for lodgings at the Floating Lodging House, at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, last night, because, as they claimed, they had not received their money from Herbert Tate, who has one of the contracts for cleaning the snow from the streets, under the supervision of the Street-Cleaning Department.

The police refused to receive lodgers last night, and, as a consequence, more than twice as many applied for lodgings at the Floating Lodging House as there were accommodations for. A long line of men stood outside the barge when the doors were thrown open, at 7 o'clock, and there was a wild scramble to get registered before the beds were all taken.

The snow shovelers were first cared for. They identified themselves by checks, certifying that they had been shoveling snow for the city.

Some were at the foot of the line, but they were allowed to get ahead of the others, which almost caused an open revolt on the part of the less fortunate applicants for lodgings.

Before 9 o'clock every bed had been taken, and a number of matresses were placed on the floor. Over 200 men, however, were compelled to sleep on the bare floor of the room in the charities building on the dock.

Commissioner John P. Faure was on the boat during the early part of the evening. He said he had received a letter from Miss Kate McLean, State Secretary of the Maryland National Conference Charities and Correction, asking for information as to how the lodgers were utilized in a practical way after obtaining a night's lodging and a breakfast.

Several contractors and other employers have written to Commissioner Faure, offering to give employment to deserving lodgers. Among them was H. C. Brown, manager of the Breeze Hill Stock Farm of North Point, L. I.

The number of lodgers accommodated at the station houses has often reached 1,500 in a single night. What a large number of these men did last night is unknown. Footsore, wet, and wearied, they arrived at Bellevue Hospital, in pairs and alone, all night.

THE BIG BLIZZARD OF 1888.

This City Was Snowed Under and All Business Was at a Standstill.

It does not require the memory of the "oldest inhabitant" to recall the worst snowstorm New-Yorkers have ever experienced. That storm began with a heavy wind and a shower of rain during the night of Sunday, March 11, 1888.

Until that eventful night New-Yorkers who wanted to talk wisely about the weather had always referred to the storm of Jan. 21, 1881, which, it was estimated, caused $350,000 damage.

The rain of Sunday night, March 11, 1888, changed to sleet and then to a thick, heavy snow, which lasted without interruption for more than twenty-four hours, till the morning of the following Tuesday. According to the report of the Weather Bureau, however, only two feet of snow fell in that time, but there are many who, recalling the blockades and drifts, will hardly be able to believe this.

The city probably never came to a more complete standstill. Street cars were entirely out of the question, and the streets were dotted with discarded cars, the horses of which had been driven to the nearest shelter. Elevated railroad trains were little better. Three hours was no uncommon time for a down-town trip and there were many cases when it was impossible to even run a train. Such of the cab drivers as dared venture out found a harvest. In one case $36 was paid for a drive from Wall Street to the Windsor Hotel, and $25 was the ruling price for a trip from the Hoffman House to any point below Canal Street.

Few business men dared venture down town, and those who did found nothing to do but start on the doubtful journey home. The only business which went on with even a part of its accustomed vigor was with the newspapers. They could not be sent to out-of-town subscribers, and in most cases it was impossible to deliver them in the city. Copies of THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Tuesday, containing the first long story of the storm, were readily sold at 25 cents each to any one who found himself near a newsboy.

Communication with the outside world was almost cut off. Scarcity of perishable food was added to the dangers and discomforts. Milk it was almost impossible to buy, and every grocery store in town disposed of its stock of condensed milk at increased prices. Coal there was in plenty in the city, but it could not be carried about, and the families which bought their supplies of fuel by the bag or bushel found themselves confronted with danger of freezing.

Down-town hotels were in the unusual position of having more applicants than rooms. Many men who reached their offices were unable to get back home, and a number were forced to sleep in their places of business. The schools of the city were closed for Monday and Tuesday, and in some instances on Wednesday. Banks and exchanges were forced to follow suit in many cases, and those that were open did almost no business. There was an attendance of thirty at the Stock Exchange on Monday, and most of the members came from the neighborhood of the Heights in Brooklyn.

The city was confronted by the fear of fire at the end of the storm, and had any serious blaze started it would have been almost impossible to get it under control. The fire engines could not pass through the streets, and if they could the hydrants were so snowed under that it would have taken hours in some cases to get at them.

Despite the severity of the storm, the number of serious accidents was comparatively small. Twelve or fifteen deaths were reported at the Coroner's office, in some cases the bodies having been found in the drifts. The minor accidents were, of course, many, and the frozen ears and noses uncountable.

TRIED TO STRIKE THE MAGISTRATE

John Sullivan, Charged with Assault, Made a Scene in Jefferson Market Court.

Excitement was caused in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday by a prisoner already charged with assault attempting to strike Magistrate Cornell when the latter declared that he would hold him for trial.

The prisoner was John Sullivan of 355 Hudson Street. The complainant, Elias Vermick of 527 Canal Street, told Magistrate Cornell that Sullivan went into his back yard yesterday morning. Vermick, thinking Sullivan a thief, asked him what he wanted in the yard. Sullivan's only reply was to turn on Vermick and strike him with his fists.

Vermick called for help, and Policeman Stackpole of the Macdougal Street Station succeeded in arresting Sullivan after a hard fight. While on the way to the station he met Policeman Murray, who joined them. As they were going up the steps, Sullivan turned and kicked Murray in the stomach.

When Sullivan was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell, after Vermick had told his story, the Magistrate asked Sullivan what he had to say. He replied: "Nothing."

"Then I will hold you in $500 for trial," the Magistrate said.

He had barely finished speaking when the prisoner ran from the railing and tried to mount the bridge. Just as a policeman seized Sullivan he threw his hat at Magistrate Cornell, striking him squarely in the face.

Five policemen carried the struggling prisoner from the courtroom, and he was locked up after a long fight.

Magistrate Cornell ordered a policeman who had seen the row to make a charge against Sullivan for having assaulted the Magistrate, thus avoiding the predicament of having the complainant in the case the committing Judge.

When the charge was drawn up, it was found that Sullivan had undressed himself in his cell and gone to bed. He refused to dress. The police were going to bring him into court, when the Magistrate adjourned the case until to-day and held Sullivan in $500 bail meanwhile.

KILLED A WOMAN AND HIMSELF.

Thomas Pelton Was Enraged Because Minnie Mansell of Seneca Falls Scorned Him.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., March 15.—Thomas Pelton killed Minnie Mansell this morning at the Edward Mynderse farm, half a mile north of here, and then killed himself. Both were in the employ of Mrs. Mynderse. He was infatuated with her, but she gave him no encouragement. He threatened a few days ago that he would kill her.

He spent last night with the hostler at the Stanton Hotel barn, and early this morning went to the farmhouse. He entered the kitchen, and soon Mrs. Mynderse heard the report of a revolver. Going to the room, she saw the girl, who had been shot after a terrific struggle with the man. She called to Pelton to stop, and he turned, threatening to shoot her.

Miss Mansell ran into a closet, and for a time held the door. Mrs. Mynderse, who is an elderly woman, had retreated before the infuriated man, and he turned and forced his way into the closet and fired. The bullet entered Miss Mansell's forehead, killing her instantly.

Pelton then went to the barn and fired one shot into his heart and another into his temple. When the family could summon help, both were dead.

Pelton was of a sullen disposition. He had been indicted for arson. Miss Mansell was quiet, unassuming, and intelligent. Her father was killed four years ago by the falling walls of the Gleason mill race.

DR. PARKHURST ON "HARMONY DINNER."

Sarcastic Allusion to the Meeting of Mayor Strong and Mr. Platt.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, in his sermon at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday, made a sarcastic reference to the "harmony dinner" given some time ago by Gov. Morton, at which Mayor Strong and Thomas C. Platt met and exchanged distant salutations.

The doctor's sermon was a plea for consistency and steadfastness to truth. After presenting the subject in various forms, he said:

"You cannot excoriate to-day a man who is doing his best to suck the civic life blood of a community or State—I say you cannot excoriate such a one to-day and then clasp hands with him to-morrow on even social ground, even though that ground be the Governor's dinner table."

Dr. Parkhurst paused a moment and then said, slowly:

"Friends, you know what I mean."

A Columbian University Appointment.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Trustees of the Columbian University at Washington have appointed Dr. Lee Davis Lodge to be Professor of International Law in the law school of the university. This important chair was formerly held by Mr. Wharton, the authority on international law, and afterward by President Welling. Since the latter's death, the chair has been vacant. Dr. Lodge is the head of the department of political philosophy in the university.

Defaulting Postmaster a Suicide.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Chief Post Office Inspector Wheeler received a telegram to-day from Inspectors Sutton and Reed, inspecting the Kansas City (Kan.) office, reporting an apparent shortage of $8,000 postal funds. Frank Mates, the Postmaster, committed suicide this morning at 9 o'clock, shooting himself through the head. The office will be turned over to his sureties to-day.

THE TROOPS CALLED OUT

Gov. Bradley of Kentucky Expects Trouble at Frankfort.

CRISIS IN THE SENATORIAL FIGHT

Fifty-second Ballot to be Taken To-day—Fears that There May Be Bloodshed—Great Excitement.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 15.—Gov. Bradley, fearing that there may be trouble at the State Capitol to-morrow, growing out of the Senatorial contest, has ordered troops here from Lexington.

The Governor at 10 o'clock to-night telegraphed to Col. Gaither at Lexington to bring his regiment here at once by special train. The Colonel answered that he would move his command as soon as he could get it ready. The troops will be here before daybreak.

The trains to-night brought in a crowd of politicians of both parties, to witness to-morrow's struggle over the Senatorship. It is conceded on all sides that the fifty-second ballot, which will be taken to-morrow, will settle practically the contest that has been going on for weeks. The excitement to-night is intense. It is feared there may be bloodshed to-morrow.

Sheriff Armstrong has orders from the Governor to swear in a large force of deputies, who are expected to assist in preserving the peace.

Senator Blackburn spent Sunday in his headquarters surrounded all day by his personal lieutenants, among whom were ex-Congressman Thompson, Col. John B. Thompson, Gen. P. Watt Hardin, Col. "Jack" Chinn, Capt. "Jim" Williams, Walter Sharp, and a score of other military men.

Mr. Boyle, the Republican candidate, was at his headquarters all day, and his lieutenants were active from morning to night.

Populist Poor, it is conceded, will hold the key to the situation to-morrow so far as the ballot is concerned, and as he has flirted with both parties during the session, he is a much-watched individual just now.

He came here strongly inclined to the Republican side, but he cut loose from the Republicans some time ago, and since then has been what he himself terms a free lance, voting at first for Blackburn, but lately at random, so that he has kept both sides anxious.

If he shall vote for Boyle to-morrow, Senators James and Walton will vote, notwithstanding they have been expelled from the Senate, and the Boyle men are confident that Lieut. Gov. Worthington will declare an election on sixty-nine votes, in spite of his ruling on former occasions that seventy votes were required.

EVIDENCE AGAINST POWELL MURDERERS.

Part of Stolen Money Found—Stocking That Held the Stone Identified.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., March 15.—Several new and very important clues relative to the Powell murder case were brought to light in the Hempstead gashouse, at Hempstead, to-day, by former Constable George J. Tydeman and Constable Benjamin Ashmead of Jamaica, who together made a thorough search in the gashouse and vicinity and discovered a large portion of the money which was taken by Mayhew and Wayne from Stephen Powell when they murdered him Saturday evening, March 7, within fifty feet of his door.

With the money, which was secreted in a crevice in the brick wall, were found several small articles belonging to Wayne and the dice which the negroes had used in a saloon a short time before they committed the murder.

Affidavits have been obtained from different persons, who testified that they had seen the negroes Mayhew and Wayne in the vicinity of the Powell residence the night of the murder. An affidavit has been obtained from Miss Clara Brower of Hempstead, in which she states that one of the stockings which was found near the scene of the Powell murder was one of several which she had given to Wayne's wife. The stocking was marked in silk with a "C." The mate to this stocking was the one in which Mayhew had placed a large stone, which, Wayne testified in his confession, had been used to murder Mr. Powell with.

Such a complete chain of evidence has been woven around Wayne and Mayhew that their conviction is almost a certainty.

EFFORTS MADE TO BURN BUILDINGS.

Two Fires Started with Oil in Seventh Avenue Flats.

Two attempts were made within twenty-four hours between Saturday and last night to set fire to a row of flats on the east side of Seventh Avenue, near One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street. The first attempt was made at 11:15 o'clock Saturday night, in the Bedford flats, at 2,325 Seventh Avenue. At that time a young man named Arnold discovered fire at the bottom of a dumbwaiter shaft. An alarm was sent in, and the flames were extinguished with trifling damage. A bundle of newspapers saturated with kerosene had been afire.

Fire was discovered at 11 o'clock last night at the bottom of the dumbwaiter shaft in 2,329 Seventh Avenue. Mrs. Charles Rich, who lives in the house, smelled the fumes of kerosene in the hall. She looked into the shaft and saw the fire smoldering below. She got a bucket of water and threw it upon the fire. An alarm was also sent in, and the fire was extinguished without trouble. A bundle of carpet saturated with oil was found to have been afire.

Two colored men, the people in the house say, were seen earlier in the evening on the top floor of the house. They are not known.

Tagged Through to His Grandfather.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 15.—Louis Deframe, three years old, was a passenger on the Lehigh Valley Railroad train that left here at 6 o'clock to-night. He carried on his coat sleeve a tag inscribed, "Louis Deframe to Joseph Deframe, Sedalia, Mo." His mother died several months ago, leaving four children. Their grandfather, in Sedalia, offered to take care of them, and the three eldest were sent to him immediately after the funeral. He was ticketed through in care of the conductors. When the passengers heard the child's story he had no lack of guardians.

Two Murders Against McMahon Now.

John L. McMahon died last night in Bellevue Hospital as the result of injuries inflicted by his drunken nephew on the night of Jan. 26. Mrs. Sexton, sister of McMahon, died Jan. 27 as the result of her nephew's assault. Young McMahon is now in the Tombs without bail.

REMARKABLE TALES OF CRIME.

Three Youthful Burglars Who Tell with Great Satisfaction of Their Misdeeds.

Three youthful burglars were locked up at the Leonard Street Police Station last evening, and later were sent to the Gerry society rooms. They are Daniel Maloney, fifteen years old, of 396 Greenwich Street; Patrick Connors, thirteen years old, of 59 Beach Street, both of whom attend the North Moore Street public school, and Thomas Brennan, fifteen years old, who boards at 515 Canal Street. Maloney and Connors both live with their parents. They were both neatly dressed, and each says that he is well treated by his family.

Brennan, the larger of the three, lives by himself. His mother is dead, and his father lives somewhere in Dominick Street.

According to the tales they told Capt. Cross last night, they are steeped in crime. They seemed to enjoy telling the story of their robberies, and none of them broke down.

These three boys are believed by the police of Capt. Cross's precinct to be the last of a gang of eight or ten who have given them no end of trouble. For the past three weeks policemen have been looking for them, and yesterday they were arrested on suspicion in their homes.

They were taken before Capt. Cross, and under his questioning they told tales of crimes they had committed that would have made any burglar envious.

Maloney tells a remarkable story of sliding down an electric-light wire to a pole and then down the pole to the sidewalk in order to escape from a building.

These young desperadoes claim to have committed, among other crimes, a burglary at W. B. Lewis's hay and feed store, at 207-209 Franklin Street, where they took a quantity of cigars and some money. Most of these robberies of which this trio seem so proud were committed, they say, on Sundays. Sunday, Feb. 23, was a field day for them. After a series of remarkable and acrobatic feats in the line of climbing roofs and entering scuttles, they say they entered two stores on Greenwich Street and stole small amounts.

They began again Sunday, March 8, and got into a store at 368 Greenwich Street, which they had previously entered, but secured only a bottle of cologne. They kept up their career of crime all that day, stopping only for meals. In the afternoon, they say, they not only robbed a liquor warehouse, but got drunk on the proceeds. Their batch of adventures for this day included such trifles as crawling along a rain gutter four stories from the ground and climbing up elevator shafts.

They still carried the proceeds of yesterday's work when they were arrested. One had fifty gold rings and another seventy-five pennies. All three have been arrested before, and all seem proud of their careers of crime. The police feel much pleased with the arrest of the boys, who have been the cause of many complaints from residents. The boys will be arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court this morning.

DEATH WIPES OUT A FIRM.

Joseph P. Jardine Died Last Friday, Edward G. Jardine Yesterday—Famous Organ Builders.

The firm of George Jardine & Son, organ builders, has been wiped out by death in the short space of three days. It was composed of Joseph P. Jardine, the senior member, and Edward G. Jardine, Sr. Joseph P. Jardine died at his home, 221 East Thirty-ninth Street, last Friday. Edward G. Jardine, Sr., died yesterday at his home, 335 West Eighty-fifth Street.

Joseph P. Jardine was born in London, Oct. 11, 1832, and was brought to this country when he was four years old by his father, George Jardine, who founded the firm. He was engaged for many years with the banking house of Schafer Brothers, but later went into business with his father, and on the latter's death, in 1862, became the head of the house. The firm built many of the most famous organs in America.

Mr. Jardine had a long and honorable military career. He was one of the organizers of the Twenty-second Regiment, and enlisted in Company G Sept. 17, 1861. He served with his regiment during the war, and afterward became Corporal, First Lieutenant, and finally Captain. He held the record for longest consecutive service in the regiment. At the time of his death he was Commander of James Monroe Post, No. 607, G. A. R.

He leaves a wife, one son, and one daughter. The funeral will be held at 1 o'clock P. M. to-morrow, at the Church of the Epiphany, Thirty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue.

Edward G. Jardine, Sr., was in his sixty-sixth year. His funeral services will be held Wednesday at 4 P. M., in All Angels' Church, Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue.

GERMANY'S BEEF DUTY LOWERED.

Report from Our Embassy as to Shipments in Sealed Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Secretary Morton is in receipt of advices from the Secretary of State, inclosing a communication from the United States Embassy at Berlin, together with a copy of the official publication of the Imperial Home Office.

These documents relate to the German duties on fresh or simply prepared beef, including cooked, smoked, salted, or pickled beef imported in hermetically sealed vessels from countries with which the most "favored nation" treaties exist.

According to the decree of the Bundesrath reported in the official communication in question, the duty on this class of goods has been reduced from 60 to 20 marks per 100 kilograms.

OPERA COMPANY COMES TO GRIEF.

Hinrichs Organization Gives Up in St. Louis—Miss Davenport Ill.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 15.—The Gustav Heinrichs Opera Company came to grief last night. All its advertised dates were canceled, and the members of the company will leave for Philadelphia Monday. Bad weather, the retarding effect of the Lenten season, and the absence of the advertised star, Mlle. Nevada, combined to end the tour in disaster.

At the Olympic a large audience waited till 9 o'clock last night to see Fanny Davenport appear in "La Tosca," when the manager announced that his star was ill and could not appear. Miss Davenport is suffering from rheumatism.

FENIAN LEADER CANTY IS DEAD.

England Wanted Him for His Part in the Invasion of Canada.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—Major John C. Canty, the Fenian leader, died in Oakland yesterday. Canty assisted in planning the invasion of Canada by Irishmen in 1868. When the cause was lost he fled to New-York.

The English Government placed a price upon his head, and confiscated his Canadian property, valued at $30,000. Canty was hunted by detectives for many years in the East, finally coming to California to live.

Both Judge and Prosecutor.

LONG ISLAND CITY, March 15.—Mayor Patrick J. Gleason will act to-morrow in the double capacity of magistrate and prosecuting witness. Frank Murphy and William Brennan have been committed to jail by Gleason, as Mayor, upon his own complaint as a citizen. They are charged with petit larceny.

Mayor Gleason discovered the men in the act of carting away some of his logs Saturday, and had them arrested by Detective Walsh, who arraigned them before the Mayor in the Second Precinct Police Station. Both men pleaded not guilty of larceny, and said they had bought the logs from Mrs. Finn. They were remanded until to-morrow.

MAY ADOPT THE UNIT RULE

Scheme to Make New-York's Delegation Solid for Morton.

IT IS TALKED OF BY THE BOSSES

The Election of McKinley Men in Erie County Worries the Morton Boomers—An Anti-Platt Move.

MACHINE MANAGERS AS DELEGATES

Cornelius N. Bliss May Be Selected as a Measure of Decency and Courtesy.

ALBANY, March 15.—The Republican bosses may see fit to adopt the unit rule for the delegates to the St. Louis Convention in view of the results in the Thirty-third Congressional District, in Erie County, yesterday. There has been talk of it. The Erie convention selected two McKinley delegates. If left unfettered by the unit rule, they would constitute the first break into the solid Morton delegation which Mr. Platt has been promising all along.

The results in Erie by which McKinley delegates were chosen are likely to have noticeable effects in several lines of State politics. It troubles the friends of Gov. Morton that delegates hostile to him have been selected more on account of the effect it will have in the country at large than for its effect in this State so far as the Governor's strength is concerned. The impression has been all too prevalent in outside States for three months that Mr. Platt was not sincere in his support of Gov. Morton, and when it is advertised that the districts are sending McKinley men to the convention, it will be even more difficult to induce outsiders to take the Morton boom seriously.

The McKinley sentiment is not confined to Erie County. There have been McKinley movements in the entire western end of the State, along the northern frontier, and in some of the interior counties. The action of the two Assembly District Conventions in Chautauqua County, as published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of to-day, is evidence that the fears of a "McKinley invasion" were well founded.

In Ontario County two weeks ago an attempt was made to put a McKinley resolution through a local convention, and in Jefferson County and St. Lawrence there is McKinley sentiment, according to reports, which, if it had free expression, would give a good battle to the machine.

There are stories here, repeated every day, that McKinley money has been put into this State to an extent that hardly would be believed possible. Gov. Morton is a man of wealth whose fortune is popularly supposed to be well up in the millions, but the boast is made with reference to the McKinley fund that "more money can be raised for McKinley in one club in Philadelphia than Gov. Morton ever owned." Reference is made to an organization composed of manufacturers who have been protected once under a McKinley tariff and expect to be again if he ever shall be President.

The break in the New-York delegation by the election of two McKinley delegates in Erie is not regarded here as due to any desire to slight Gov. Morton. It is regarded as the result of an attempt in the Thirty-third District to let Mr. Platt know that the district is not under his thumb.

George E. Matthews, who is one of the delegates chos

few others, will obey him in St. Louis precisely as they obey him in the Fifth Avenue Hotel in this city.

BOOMING ALLISON IN CALIFORNIA.

Clarkson Working for the Iowan—A Partisan Press Association.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 15.—James S. Clarkson of Iowa is making a tour of California in the interest of Allison. After giving his reasons for supporting Mr. Allison, Mr. Clarkson said to-day:

"The Associated Press is sending dispatches all over the country which would indicate that McKinley is a very much stronger candidate for nomination than he really is. One of the leading officials of The Associated Press is also one of McKinley's managers, and dispatches carried by that organization are colored accordingly. The Associated Press is also industriously giving out the idea that Mr. Allison has no strength in the South, but they will sing another song after the St. Louis Convention."

Mr. Clarkson has gone to San Francisco.

McKinley Strong in "South Jersey."

CAPE MAY, N. J., March 15.—"South Jersey," which has a great many factories of various sorts, is a McKinley neighborhood. Ex-Sheriff Robert E. Hand of this place and ex-Congressman George Hires of Salem probably will be chosen delegates to the St. Louis Convention from this Congressional district. Gen. Sewell of Camden is slated for a delegate at large, so that the district probably will have three men in the New-Jersey delegation. Should a deadlock occur at St. Louis, the delegates from this district would support ex-President Harrison gladly.

McKinley Strong in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 15.—In twelve counties yesterday conventions were held to select delegates to State and Congressional Conventions. Ten conventions passed resolutions favoring McKinley for President and one was non-committal. In Caldwell County no instructions were given, but a poll of the delegates showed 92 for McKinley, 3 for Lincoln, and 2 for Reed. The coinage question was ignored generally.

WANT NO EQUIVOCAL PHRASES.

Boston Merchants Call for Honest Declarations by Conventions as to the Money Question.

BOSTON, March 15.—The Boston Merchants' Association, at a meeting yesterday afternoon, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the continued agitation for free coinage of silver stands in the way of a revival of confidence and business prosperity, and results in an enormous cost to the people. The interest paid on Government bonds is only a small part of the cost. All persons engaged in farming, manufacture, or trade, whether as producers or wage earners, are vitally interested in securing the permanency of the gold standard of value upon which the business of this country is transacted. It is of supreme importance that this question be immediately and finally removed from the sphere of politics.

We demand from each of the great political parties a sincere declaration by its convention in favor of maintaining the gold standard so unequivocal that it cannot be interpreted in two ways. We urge all citizens to unite in a vigorous effort to bring about the selection of delegates to the political conventions of both parties who will pledge themselves to advocate clear and distinct platform utterances in favor of or providing for the maintenance of the gold standard that its safety shall be free from any shadow of doubt, and who will not tolerate doubtful phrases or expressions for the sake of securing votes from the advocates of the free coinage of silver.

This resolution, it is understood, had its origin in dissatisfaction with the money plank in the platform of the Ohio Republican Convention which was dictated by McKinley.

JOHN Y. M'KANE'S SON ROBBED.

An Engagement Ring and Another Taken from His House.

The police of the Sheepshead Bay Station were notified yesterday that there had been a robbery in the house of George McKane, at East Twenty-sixth Street and Voorhies Avenue.

George McKane is the blind son of John Y. McKane. He was married to Minnie Saunders, the daughter of the clergyman who was in charge of the church of which John Y. McKane was the Sunday school Superintendent two years ago.

George McKane informed the police that a tin box containing two diamond rings had been left in the kitchen of his house by his wife. One of these rings was their engagement ring, and on the inside was inscribed "George to Minnie, Oct. 10, 1893."

The tin box, which was left in the kitchen by accident, was discovered to have been stolen about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The police secured a clue, and last evening arrested George H. Martin, eleven years old, of 126 High Street. They found the engagement ring hidden in the hallway of the boy's residence. The other ring he had given to his father and had told him that he had found it. The boy was taken to Sheepshead Bay and locked up.

STOLEN PEARLS RECOVERED.

They Had Been Buried for Two Years in a Monte Carlo Garden.

Monte Carlo Dispatch in Paris Messenger.

One of the most remarkable discoveries of stolen jewels was made here on Sunday morning. A man who was digging up salad in the garden of the Villa Waleska unearthed a hidden treasure buried at a depth of some thirty centimeters.

The jewels were promptly recognized as having been stolen from the Grand Hôtel some two years ago, and as being the property of a Mrs. Wade, who had received a celebrated necklace of black pearls, said to be worth £4,000, from the late Lord de Clifford just before he died. Curiously enough, Mrs. Wade happened to be in Monte Carlo the day the stolen jewels were found, and was agreeably surprised at the restoration of property, including the pearls, which she had long considered lost beyond hope of recovery.

The chambermaid at the Grand Hôtel, who was suspected of the theft, underwent twelve months' imprisonment, and the justice of this sentence, which was questioned at the moment, is now manifested, for at the time of the robbery the accused woman's mother was caretaker of the Villa Waleska, and is supposed to have buried the jewels there, and afterward to have forgotten their whereabouts or to have lacked an opportunity of digging them up again.

Thus the wicked chambermaid got her twelve months' imprisonment, but no jewels. Mrs. Wade recovers her lost gems, the finder, let us hope, is suitably rewarded, and poetical justice triumphs, as it may only hope to do at such places as Monte Carlo—or the Adelphi.

Really Few Counterfeit Bills.

From The Washington Star.

"Thanks to severe laws and the newspapers," remarked a leading bank teller, "counterfeit money is a rare thing these days. I do not know of one counterfeit note coming into our bank during the past five years. The reason of this is that counterfeiting is a lost art. Should a bad note make its appearance the newspapers give it such prominence that every one is on the lookout for it, and its circulation is stopped immediately. There are some nickels in circulation which are counterfeit, but they cut no figure. Counterfeiting has died simply because it did not pay. It cost thousands of dollars to get up a good counterfeit, and then ten to thirty years' penalty for so doing stared the makers constantly in the face. The risk was too great, and they quit. A business firm here, which handles a great deal of money, tells me they have not seen a counterfeit note for ten years. Put it to youself, as an average man, have you seen one?"

Supreme Court Decisions Prompt.

From The Washington Star.

"The Supreme Court of the United States is much more active in the matter of getting its decisions into print now than in former times," said an old practitioner recently. "In olden times the court frequently allowed months to pass from the time opinions were handed down to when they were issued, but it is different now. At the opening day of the present term, March 3, the Court handed down opinions in a large number of cases. With the exception of one or two, every one of these decisions has been revised, put into type, and officially issued for the information of all concerned."

MACHINE MEN SURPRISED

But They Say Now They Had Not Expected a Solid Delegation.

A ROD FOR CORNELIUS N. BLISS

Mr. Platt Has Decreed, It Is Said, that He Shall Not Be a St. Louis Delegate.

The Republican machine politicians did not care yesterday to discuss the McKinley victory in Buffalo. It had come as a surprise to them, and it was one of those things which are not capable of satisfactory explanation. They took the position, however, that it would be surprising if a unanimous delegation should go from New-York to the St. Louis Convention. They recalled the fact that there has been only one absolutely harmonious delegation from New-York during the existence of the Republican Party. New-York's delegation in 1872 was a unit for Gen. Grant.

The nearest approach to unity since that time was in 1888, when Chauncey M. Depew was put forward as the favorite son of New-York. It was believed he would have the solid vote of this State, but in the convention John J. O'Brien refused to vote for him. He did not give a clear reason for this action, but it was said that he had applied for a special car to take his friends to the convention, and the request had been refused by Mr. Depew.

Machine men said yesterday that it was beyond reason to hope for a solid delegation. Chairman Hackett dismissed the subject with a few words.

"We are not worrying over the Buffalo affair," he said. "There is nothing in it that should make us worry."

It is understood that Mr. Platt will not allow Cornelius N. Bliss to be elected as a delegate to the St. Louis Convention. It had been the intention to placate him by sending him from the Twelfth Congressional District in company with Gen. Howard Carroll.

The reason for the change came about through an attempt on the part of Union League Club leaders to interfere with the arrangements of Mr. Platt in the Ninth Congressional District. Gen. John J. Collins and Charles H. Murray, ex-Police Commissioner, were selected as the proper men to represent that district. Gen. Horace Porter, however, wished to go to the St. Louis Convention, and attempts have been made to have Mr. Murray withdrawn. These were unsuccessful. As a consequence Gen. Collins was invited to the Union League Club yesterday, and there Gen. Porter, Gen. Anson G. McCook, and Gen. C. H. T. Collis labored with him to combine with them to elect himself and Gen. Porter. He would not consent.

Mr. Platt, of course, received full information about the conference. He was very angry. He is said to have declared that the Union League Club should now receive no recognition, and that Mr. Bliss would be taken from the list of prospective delegates. Thurlow Weed Barnes has been designated as the successor of Mr. Bliss in the Ninth District.

The effect of this edict will probably be to bring out more open expressions for Mr. McKinley. It is now proposed to have a demonstration in his favor the evening before the Republican State Convention is held. If the gage is thrown down before the Union League Club leaders they may take it up in this meeting. Major Lovell H. Jerome of the State Republican Club is representing the movement, but is undoubtedly acting for more powerful men. At the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening he said:

"We hold a public demonstration for Major McKinley on the night of March 23, at Cooper Union. A committee, composed of two men in each Assembly district, will take the matter in hand. The committee has not yet been completed. Senator Pavey and others will speak. No programme has been prepared. The people may express their sentiments. If they want McKinley, they can show it.

"The meeting will not be anti-Morton. We do not believe in the seriousness of Gov. Morton's candidacy. I do not think any one in politics outside of Gov. Morton and one member of his administration believes he is really a serious Presidential candidate. Mr. Platt is merely using him to keep the New-York delegation in condition to be thrown for Reed.

"We want Major McKinley because he represents everything that is Republican and is against the bosses. The people want him. It is only the bosses that are opposing him."

If Marcus Aurelius Hanna, the Cleveland millionaire, will leave Euclid Avenue for a time and visit the Waldorf he will find a very bulky package of letters and telegrams awaiting him. The report that he was about to bring the McKinley boom to New-York and house it sumptuously in the Waldorf brought a deluge of letters, square and oblong, bulky and thin. The stream of callers, too, has been very steady for several days.

Col. S. T. Everett of Cleveland received a great deal of attention because it was said that Mr. Hanna had intrusted the McKinley boom to him for the time being, but Col. Everett gave cold comfort to his callers and left the city early yesterday morning. With his departure the vision of McKinley headquarters and McKinley generosity with funds entirely disappeared.

The Colored State Republican Club held a meeting yesterday afternoon at 117 West Thirtieth Street and indorsed Gov. Morton. This club is modeled on the State Republican Club, which has taken a strong stand for McKinley. It also recommended the election of Caleb Simms as alternate to the St. Louis Convention.

FOR CO-OPERATION AGAINST PLATT.

Dr. Parkhurst Tells the People of Buffalo How to Destroy the "Boss."

Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, in writing recently to the editor of The Buffalo Times, had this to say:

"Mr. Platt, not in his personality, but in the spirit which he represents, I consider to be almost the greatest danger which our civic institutions have just now to confront. Now it is Plattism that we are fighting out here in New-York. We whipped Tammany sixteen months ago, but Plattism is a more difficult and dangerous foe than Tammanyism. The elements of respectability that are in Plattism make it only the harder to cope with; just as the power which the serpent has to fascinate makes the serpent more detestable than the gorilla.

"Well, I was saying that sixteen months ago we defeated Tammany. But two months had not gone by before we realized that Tioga County was a deadlier foe to reform than the Wigwam on Fourteenth Street. We tried to overcome the hold that the expressman from Owego had on the Legislature of 1895, but he maintained his grip to the last; and the aid we needed from Albany at that time we did not get, because Plattism forbade it. And Plattism was successful in its resistance because it was the decent people of this city against Platt instead of the decent people of all the cities against Platt. Plattism is organized; anti-Plattism is not organized. Anti-Platt warfare is guerrilla warfare. It fights here a little and there a little, but does not fight concertedly and all the time.

"When Platt or any other demon of civic unrighteousness gets in the way of our interests, you and anti-Plattites in Buffalo ought to help us; and when the same demon of civic unrighteousness gets in your way we ought to help you. There needs to be the same sort of freemasonry among patriotic citizens who seek the public interest that there is among the Platts, the Coggeshalls, and the Raines who seek their own interests. Your city and mine are a good way apart, but neither will be able to get far from the other in point of civic improvement. The oligarchic spirit, in order to be triumphant and domineering in any one city of the State, has to have its roots deeply down in all the cities of the State.

"You cannot, then, get along without us, nor we without you. The secret of progress is sympathy and co-operation. If there are measures that Buffalo needs to have passed at Albany, decent people in New-York can help you. If there are measures that New-York needs to have passed at Albany, decent people in Buffalo can help us. What, then, can be done in order to bring about a closer and more intelligent understanding between the two ends of the State?"

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Is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"BROTHER HUGH" RETIRES

Collapse of His Episcopal Monastic Order Reported.

STARTED HERE, BUT MOVED AWAY

The Founder, Who Was Rich, Is Said to Have Resumed His Business Career in Boston.

After a checkered existence of eighteen months, the semi-monastic order in the Protestant Episcopal Church, known as the Brothers of the Church, according to reports received in this city has collapsed. The news reached the General Theological Seminary, in Chelsea Square, yesterday. It created a mild sensation among the students and professors, who have watched the movement with interest.

There was a general expression of regret on the part of the clergy and laity in the city who had given the movement their support. Though the career of the order had been somewhat erratic, it was not supposed, even by Bishop Potter, to be in danger of resulting in a failure.

The last move of the brothers had been to transplant the order from Mount Jericho, Bucks County, Penn., to Fond du Lac, Wis., in the diocese of Bishop Grafton, who was known to be particularly in sympathy with such projects.

It was generally understood that Brother Hugh, the founder, and his compatriots had succeeded in infusing new life into the movement, and had secured more recruits, but his actions seem to denote the contrary.

The news of the disbanding of the order first reached the Rev. Thomas Henry Sill, pastor of St. Chrysostom's Chapel, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, who was one of those who officiated at the institution of the order. It reached the General Theological Seminary in a short time and was quickly caught up by Brother Hugh's former classmates and carried throughout the institution.

Brother Hugh or Russell Whitcomb, by which name he was known before he took the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, had been a prominent young business man of Boston prior to entering the seminary. It is understood that he has returned to his former vocation in his native city.

The report, as conveyed from student to professor, ran: "Brother Hugh has returned to trousers." Though a trifle dark to laymen, it required no explanation for theologians, who readily understood that Brother Hugh had abandoned the cassock and a life of asceticism and gone back to business in Boston.

Few were willing to talk about it to an outsider, for, although many were not in sympathy with the movement from its incipiency, all regarded the failure as reflecting somewhat on the seminary, where it had its birth.

The Rev. Mr. Sill could not be seen either, but the students said there was scarcely any doubt that, although Brother Hugh had not been heard from personally, the clergyman's information was correct.

The order of the Brothers of the Church was founded Sept. 30, 1894, in St. Chrysostom's Chapel. Bishop Potter officiated at the institution, administering the three vows to Russell Whitcomb. The services were impressive, closing with the singing of the "Te Deum" and partaking of the Eucharist. Many prominent clergymen from this city and Boston were present, some assisting Bishop Potter in the ceremony.

Mr. Whitcomb, or Brother Hugh, the name he assumed after founding the order, had been a young Bostonian of means. He is a nephew of Justice Leslie W. Russell of the Supreme Court of this State. He received part of his education at Oxford, England. During his sojourn there he imbibed monastic ideas, which he sought to put in practice on his return to America.

He joined the class of '96 at the General Theological Seminary. His proposition to establish an order designed to adapt the best features of monastic life to the needs of modern times met instant favor from many of the clergy and laity. The work was to be carried on for the benefit of poor men and boys. Friends of the movement secured quarters for Brother Hugh, who had turned over all his possessions to his family. They rented the house 371 West Thirty-fifth Street. The lower part of the building was devoted to reading rooms and rooms for lectures and entertainments. The upper part was devoted to lodging rooms and quarters for the brothers.

The second man to join the order was E. B. Wooster of Boston, who was known as Brother Aidan. Soon afterward Edmund Bechtel, a student at the seminary, was taken in, under the name of Brother Edmund. The last to join was a young Englishman, who was called Brother Culburt.

The house habit of the brothers consisted of a long brown cassock with a black cloth cross on the breast, and bound at the waist by a black girdle. Away from home they wore a cassock reaching to the knees, and an overcoat having a black cloth cross on the right sleeve. They wore a broad-brimmed felt hat with low crown with their street costume. They also wore their hair tonsured, and large cross suspended from a chain, about their necks.

The brothers did good work in that part of the city, and received extensive aid from the Church. It was therefore a great surprise when it was announced that they were going to Wales, to live in a mountain fastness, and observe even more rigid rules of asceticism.

They abandoned this idea, however, but soon after went to a country home, which was given them, in Pennsylvania, near the New-Jersey line. They farmed there, and lived a recluse life for a while, eventually moving to Mount Jericho, some distance away.

It was announced that they were about to start a hospital there, but later they left for Fond du Lac. Before going there Brothers Aidan and Edmund deserted the order.

The fate of the project, it was said at the seminary yesterday, would act as a serious set-back to similar movements which might be proposed in the future.

A Funeral Dress.

From The Washington Star.

"I have learned to-day that there is something new under the sun, after all," said the wife of a Representative in Congress. "It is what the owner calls a funeral dress. The novelty is not the dress itself, but what composes it. Apparently it is an ordinary black silk dress. It is made up of funeral sashes such as are furnished pall bearers at Congressional funerals, and consists of sashes that were worn by prominent men at the funerals of Vice President Wilson and Senators Sumner, Carpenter, and Logan. The lady who owns it keeps our boarding house, and she got the sashes from those who wore them, after the funerals. A great portion of the dress consists of silk that once was used in the gown of a Justice of the United States Supreme Court. The purple velvet collar was given by the wife of a diplomat, and the lace by the widow of a Senator who has died in the past six years. The lady who owns it attends many funerals and always wears the dress on such occasions."

American Dictionaries in England.

Most agreeable reading to Americans are the tributes which English scholars and critics are giving to the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary. The London Bookseller says an Englishman "can do no better than make use of the admirable and comprehensive book of reference offered him in the Standard Dictionary."

The London Literary World says: "The Standard Dictionary is one of the chief fin de siecle glories of the English race beyond the Atlantic."

The St. James's Budget, London, declared: "To say that it is perfect in form and scope is not extravagance of praise, and to say that it is the most valuable dictionary of the English language is but to repeat the obvious."

ALL FIGHTING M'KINLEY

Other Republican Candidates Against the Ohio Man.

HIS GREAT STRENGTH ALARMS THEM

Scheme to Capture the Committee on Contested Seats, and So Alter the Sentiment of the Convention.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Republican canvassers of the elections of delegates to the Republican National Convention varied a good deal at the end of the week. One leading Republican newspaper of the McKinley stripe puts the number of delegates chosen at 206, of whom it finds 106 for McKinley. A prominent Republican paper of Philadelphia, with a strong leaning to the so-called Quay candidacy, discovers that only 178 delegates have been chosen and that McKinley has but 63 of them. As only 17 States have elected their delegates in whole or in part, there is room enough yet, not only for some one else than McKinley to win, but for a gradual warming up of the interest. The State Conventions that must express the State preferences for candidates and the preferences as to the money plank will be distributed through the remainder of this month and April, and will last until May, although no convention may be held regularly less than thirty days before the National Convention.

While McKinley unquestionably leads all other candidates, it is plain to anybody who looks at the tables prepared to show the condition of the canvass that the forces of Reed, Quay, and Morton, if united, would more than outnumber those of McKinley. As the States of Massachusetts, Minnesota, and New-York, all against McKinley, will choose delegates next week, and Wisconsin is the only McKinley State that will choose additional McKinley men this month, the list of McKinley delegates will not be strengthened materially until April, when Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia will afford Republican persons of commercial energy opportunity to make investments that may add to the string of the ambitious Ohio candidate.

Reed, it is expected, will carry off the votes of Massachusetts, and Senator Davis may depend upon the complimentary votes of the men chosen from Minnesota. South Dakota, owing to the activity of Senator Pettigrew for Reed, will not, it is reported, send a McKinley delegation to St. Louis. In all the States that have yet to elect, the men who have spent money for protection, and who trust that under McKinley a new chance would be offered to the formerly subsidized classes to regain the benefits of Government partnership, will be aroused to a sense of the importance of striking for profits, and not a delegate will be lost who can be secured by the cry of protection for American manufacturers.

The Republicans of the silver States manifest little interest in the selection of delegates. Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, and Arizona have not fixed the day for holding their conventions. It begins to look as if there is an agreement on the part of the silver men of those States to wait until the conventions shall have been held in most of the other States in order to ascertain what is to be the sentiment on the silver question. The Ohio "bimetallist" declaration does not add light to their situation. Not one of the States that will hold conventions this month will make so feeble a declaration as did McKinley's convention last week. It is possible that before April shall be half over the Western Republicans will come to the conclusion that the silver men of their section will have to make common cause in a new party.

The methods adopted by McKinley in his pursuit of the Republican Presidential nomination are regarded by unprejudiced persons here as likely to cause him much trouble in the near future. According to reports which reach Washington from different points where his agents have been operating, he is proceeding on the basis that the nomination is a matter with a purely financial basis, and that if his "fat-friers" shall continue their efforts in his behalf as industriously as they have begun them there will be no trouble at St. Louis when the time shall come to record the votes of the delegates.

Where there is plenty of smoke there is pretty certain to be some fire, and the stories going the rounds here of money being used in McKinley's interest in different States are believed to have a solid foundation. Reference already has been made in these dispatches to the report that agents of McKinley endeavored to induce the Pullman Car Company to contribute $10,000 to the fund to be used in advancing his candidacy. A Washington man said to-day that this report had every appearance of being truthful. The managers of the McKinley boom so far have made no effort to disprove it, nor have they replied to the charge of Gov. Kellogg, that money was spent for McKinley in influencing Louisiana delegates.

While the average Republican politician has no objection to the employment of money by candidates, there is such a deep-seated feeling of opposition to the Ohio man in his party that the other candidates find the money cry helpful to them in their preliminary work.

McKinley's invasion of the territory of other candidates also is being made an argument against him. The Republican members of the New-York delegation do not attempt to conceal their dissatisfaction. Their support of Morton is regarded here as a part of the plan of Thomas C. Platt to form a combination in favor of some other candidate at the right moment, and it is assumed that most of them from this time on will make their utmost to obstruct the way of McKinley.

To Platt and Quay is credited the scheme to have several hundred contesting delegates at the convention. If McKinley shall be unable to muster 455 votes when the convention shall begin operations, he will be in danger, in view of the plans now on foot, of finding himself unhorsed, provided the opposition forces can effect a combination which would give the Committee on Contested Seats an anti-McKinley majority, for this committee will have absolute power.

There is nothing in sight at present to indicate who will be the choice of the opponents of McKinley. Platt and Quay and the other schemers have let fall no hints of their intentions. The increasing number of contestants alone indicates to the McKinley managers the probability of a programme like that just outlined.

Mr. Reed continues to preserve silence. So does Mr. Allison. Even Mr. Cullom is saying nothing for publication about his candidacy. It is a fact, however, that he told a friend a few days ago that he undoubtedly would be crowded out of the race by McKinley and that he would do his best to get even with the Ohio man. A prominent supporter of Allison said to-day that the activity being displayed by McKinley and the reports of his methods which were going the rounds, were more than likely to be harmful to him in the long run. Allison has many friends in Washington, and they appear to be confident that he will carry off the nomination. They say that a Western man is certain to be chosen and that when the convention discovers that it is impossible for McKinley to win the Western men will concentrate upon Iowa's favorite son. Such talk illustrates fairly the amount of interest that will centre in the work of the St. Louis Convention.

The silver Republicans have refrained lately from talking for publication, but their private utterances indicate that the Republicans will have other things to worry over than the choice of a candidate. If the silver men carry out their threats, all the Republicans from the mining States, and possibly those from other sections, will refuse to have anything further to do with the party unless silver shall be "recognized."

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DISTRUSTS THE NANSEN REPORTS.

A Talk with the President of the Royal Geographical Society of England About Arctic Matters.

Mr. Clements Markham, President of the Royal Geographical Society, when questioned as to what he thought of the reported discovery of the north pole, said, at first: "I have no opinion one way or the other."

"But what," persisted the interviewer, "do you think from the data in the newspapers?"

"There are practically no data. All I know is that Nansen promised that his first telegram should be to his wife, and I feel sure that, if he had got hold of a trader who was going to Siberia, he would have sent his own letters and telegrams by him. We should not have had this mere rumor. The absence of detail is strongly against the probability of the news."

When asked what he thought of the probability of Dr. Nansen having reached the pole, Mr. Markham shrugged his shoulders and began by saying that it was impossible to tell. But he eventually added that Dr. Nansen might quite possibly have reached the pole and returned by now. "If so," he said, "he must have returned last Autumn. There is nothing improbable in his having done that. The traders leave the New-Siberian Islands in the Autumn, and it is only through them that the communication can have been made."

"What is the earliest date at which he could have returned? Could he have been back by the end of his first Summer in 1893?"

"No; I think that would have been impossible. Nansen's own calculations were that it would take four years to drift across the pole. He based his theory upon the fact that a pair of trousers and some papers left in the New-Siberian Islands were found four years later in Greenland. They must have traveled all the way on the same piece of ice."

"Might they not have been found some time after their arrival in Greenland?"

"No; they were still drifting, and would have drifted up again with the current if they had not been found. There is no doubt whatever about their having drifted across the pole and having taken four years to do so."

"But would their rate of drifting be invariable? Would they not drift more quickly in a mild Summer than in a very cold one?"

"No; the drifting depends on the currents, not on the temperature. This instance of the trousers and papers is the only one which has afforded any clue to the time required to drift across. Other things which were found on the ice in Greenland only testified to the fact that they had been across and not to their rate of progress. When he started I thought he would get through, but no opinion on the subject is worth very much. I always thought that land would be his great obstacle. The Summer of 1893 was, however, exceptionally favorable, and he would have found an open sea as far as there was water. If he reached 85 degrees he would only have 300 miles more to travel, and would very easily reach the pole."

"What sort of going would it be when he was obliged to land?"

"That depends upon meteorological conditions about which we know nothing. Any opinion on the matter is mere guess work—mere conjecture. If the land were covered with ice, it would be very easy going indeed. The fact that he did not call for the dogs which had been provided for him shows, I think, conclusively that he found open water in the Kara Sea, and decided to push on. You know he had some dogs with him, and he obtained others at the entrance to the White Sea. He is much more likely to have reached the pole than Jackson, who is only working his way up on boats and sledges."

"It would be rather dramatic if Jackson and Nansen had met at the pole."

"Yes; but I don't think Jackson would have been particularly pleased. Of course every explorer is anxious to be the first to reach his goal. If Nansen is coming back at all, I think we ought to have authentic news next year, though he allowed five years for the journey, and took provisions for six."

"What do you think will be found at the pole when it is reached?"

"Here again we come to mere conjecture. My own idea is that it is an archipelago."

"What is the effect of the six months' sunshine on nature?"

"It must have some effect upon the vegetation, I should imagine. Of course I can judge to some extent from my own experiences of the arctic regions. I doubt any new plants being discovered there. The most characteristic arctic flora are the Poatitfolia saxifrage and the small yellow poppies. Here is a book of specimens collected by myself. The draba are very numerous. Then there is taraxacum and myosotis, a variety of forget-me-not, and there are a few gentians. The valerians are, I think, the prettiest of the flowers there."

"Are any new animals likely to be discovered?"

"I think not. We know pretty well all about all the birds, but we may find out something about their breeding places. No one has yet found the eggs or young of the rosecate gull or the knot, Leanute's favorite bird, and the supposition is that they go very far north to breed. My own explanation of this—and it may be merely a fanciful idea—is that some instinct impels them to go back to their original home. Pigeons have the homing instinct, and other birds may inherit an instinct to go to the place where their progenitors have always made their home. Of course, one main reason why birds go as far away as possible to breed is to escape from foxes and other animals; but, after all, the poles must have been originally the first places to cool, and all life must have begun there. There are a great many facts about birds and their migrations which have been very little investigated. For instance, there are three wagtails on the Yenisei River, in Siberia, which all go to different places in the Summer, and all meet again in the Winter. One of them goes to Formosa, another to India, and another to the Persian Gulf, and they never make mistakes. All sorts of unanticipated things may be found at the pole. At any rate, there are sure to be numbers of interesting fossils. You see the frost does a great deal in the way of breaking up the rocks and exposing the fossils to view. I myself brought back very many interesting specimens of the Silurian rocks, including masses of stone lilies and wood lice curled up, though the latter were generally imperfect."

"And what practical results of importance do you anticipate from the discovery of the pole?"

"The most important results of all will be the series of magnetic observations. Then there is much to discover about winds and currents and other meteorological questions, which have their effect upon the rest of the world. Geology and natural history should also be greatly enriched. We shall obtain new information about the shape of the earth, and the aurora ought to be seen under particularly favorable circumstances."

"Do you think Nansen is qualified for making all the necessary scientific observations?"

"He has taken £1,000 worth of instruments with him, and he has learned to use them. But you must remember it is a small expedition, only twelve men all told, and one can't expect very much. The only proper way to conduct polar exploration is by means of a Government expedition, with naval discipline and properly qualified scientists. I am sorry to see the Government has declined to take part in the forthcoming antarctic expedition, from which many useful results might have been obtained."

WHEN COUNTRIES BICKER

The Earl of Meath Has His Say About England and America.

THE DIFFERENT VIEWS OF LIBERTY

Taxation in Italy—In France—Spanish Conditions—German Freedom—Possible Conclusion of Monarchies.

A nation behaves precisely like a family. There is another family which happens to live across the street, or around the corner, or on the other side of the river, and it does or it says something unpleasant, and at once both families, considering themselves aggrieved, become recriminative and give voice to ugly expressions. The Emperor of Germany backs up the Boer in Africa, and ever since this English journals have taken the opportunity to find fault with the German and Germany. On the other hand, the German press, generally dull and heavy, has been fairly amusing with invectives launched against the English and England.

There is some contention at present between England and the United States relative to Venezuela, and the jingoes on both sides find their opportunity, doing their best to widen a breach which really, after all, has hardly the breadth of a hair. English journalism, with some few and far exceptions, has not, however, been violent, rather adopting a certain conservatism which has found its counterpart in well-accredited newspapers in the United States. Spain, as another instance, is by no means responsible for the inflammable character of its students, any more than is the United States for the childish vaporings of Princeton "young gentlemen." But all these incidents, adding fuel to the flame, are the signs of two nations who are at odds. Family spites and racial ones have, then, their similarities.

In The Nineteenth Century the Right Hon. the Earl of Meath, in an article entitled "Reasonable Patriotism," finds it necessary in some twenty pages to show what are the advantages of British constitutional rule, and he compares English institutions with those existing in other countries. The Earl of Meath is temperate in speech, and if he draws his inferences they are for the most part favorable to England, though he writes: "It is perfectly true that there is much in the condition of Great Britain which, far from being regarded with pride, can only be considered with feelings of deep humiliation." That, then, there are certain laws, institutions, customs, and habits of foreign nations "which might with advantage be imitated at home, no sensible Englishman will deny." The Earl does not mention what exactly are these advantages, but comes to the conclusion, if such do exist, that they are due "more to natural causes than to the acts of rulers or of Legislatures."

As to personal freedom, if any human being exists who possesses that inestimable boon it is an Englishman. It has been rather coarsely represented that the difference between an Englishman and an American might be put in about this way. An American might revile the President in the coarsest and most indecent language, and unless some one present of the same political party as was the President, should take upon himself to resent the remark, the incident might pass without comment. In England, if an Englishman were to be strongly abusive of that good lady the Queen, the man would stand a fair chance of being knocked down, and many decent and thoughtful Englishmen would render the verdict of "served him right." We have been educated to see no sanctity in a Queen or a King, nor can we be ever made to understand it. Respect we may have for a good potentate, but nothing more, with an element of wonder how "the accident of an accident" can become a supreme power. Logically, republicanism will be the rule of the civilized world in the time to come, and that time may not be so far distant. The breaks in monarchical government which have taken place, dating from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, will become more frequent. Let there be but one vicious, silly, weak, or tyrannical King of England—and sovereignty is but an accident of birth, after all—then the rule of English sovereigns would be likely to come to a sudden end.

If Germany has her method of insurance for the old and poor, England is not behind hand in the same direction, only she does it under another name, by means of poor rates. In 1890, the sum raised by poor rates in the United Kingdom amounted to £20,460,693. This sum was larger than the entire revenue of Belgium by about $20,000,000. The total revenues of Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, and Holland only exceeded it by some $368,000.

The Earl of Meath says that each year the sum of money voluntarily subscribed for the use of religious and philanthropic societies and given to the London poor (exclusive of British imperial charities) is about £2,500,000, and that "the income of the great charities which have their headquarters in London amounts to upward of £7,000,000 per annum."

Contrasting our wealthy men with those enjoying large incomes in England, the Earl of Meath insists that the responsibility of the rich Englishman is very much greater. The American millionaire has no country mansion or estate, nor has he "any hereditary position to support." From this last responsibility imposed upon titled Englishmen we may say that we are very glad that it does not exist. Nevertheless, it is true that if it be not "noblesse oblige," it is "richesse oblige" in England, and of an English millionaire very much is expected. "Every man, woman, and child born on an English magnate's or a country gentleman's property considers he has certain right to look to him for assistance in the days of distress. No such obligation rests upon the American Dives." We do not have "the country gentleman" in the United States. Even if we had, we never could understand what was "the right" the poor or distressed might have on the rich man, save according to the laws of humanity. But such rights being acknowledged, then, in England, that is the reason why, our authority states, no man is known there who at his death was possessed of an income of £2,000,000. The Earl of Meath doubts whether any one in England has an income of £500,000 a year, yet he knows of one nobleman in England who spends about £90,000 a year in charities alone, irrespective of all the good that he does for the poor on his own property.

The matter of the Queen's civil list and the charges made of extravagant expenditure is thus explained. At the beginning of Queen Victoria's reign the lands belonging to her were taken by the Government for the benefit of the nation, and she was allowed interest on the valuation, and the bargain made, it must be adhered to, and so, as a matter of fact, notwithstanding present agricultural depression, between the income the Queen receives and what the rentals of the former royal domains yield, the difference in favor of the nation is exactly £146,839.

As to social conditions, the Earl wants to know why Mr. John Burns, when looking up our "American shady side, said that, when visiting the slums of New-York and the jails and the hospitals, he had seen such sights as would make a Whitechapel slummer blush, and there was "evidence of degradation the like of which he had never seen in London"? How true that may be we do not know, but it is positive that there are quarters in New-York more densely crowded than are any in London, or in any other large centre of civilization.

The Earl of Meath is by no means complimentary to the author of "The Triumph of Democracy," recalling the strike at the works of "the great millionaire ironmaster and apostle of militant democracy." Your Englishman in a fair fight is a pugnacious individual, and will give and take, but there is one thing the Briton abhors, and that is the taking of the life of another Englishman, and the English operatives feel that. It is well, then, to read what Mr. Geoffrey Drage, the Secretary of a commission on labor, writes:

"That refusal to recognize labor organizations or to admit to arbitration is still the policy of the large number of American employers, while, on the other hand, the presence among the working classes of a large foreign element, but little accustomed to the privileges of political freedom, and often without any training in the principles of local self-government, has led not only to an amount of violence in the form of picketing and intimidation, happily now rare in this country, [England], but also to a very frequent use of firearms and dynamite in the

In England."

The Earl of Meath is by no means complimentary to our Magistrates, police officers, Mayors, and Aldermen. Now, say what we may, extenuate conditions as we will, the fact is patent that English municipal officers are far more honest than are the same officers in the United States. They are in England above bribes, and public opinion in England among all classes does exercise a power the severity of which is unknown in the United States. It is the pensions given by the United States Government which is a subject of amazement to the Earl of Meath. He says that the $124,415,951 paid in 1891 is about the same amount as England disbursed during the same year as an annual charge "on the entire national debt of the country." The truth is, he adds, "that the American pension list has in reality become a gigantic means of political corruption, and that both the great parties have availed themselves of this means of consolidating their strength and of increasing the number of their adherents." As far as political conditions go, such as an Englishman considers them from the point of freedom, the Earl of Meath shows that they have no exist

ROOMS FULL OF BOOTY

Lorimer Had a Large Collection as the Result of His Crimes.

ARRESTED FOR ROBBING DR. WILCOX

He and Two of His Companions Recognized as ex-Convicts—Five Prisoners in All.

Paul C. Lorimer and John Brown, who were arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court Saturday, were at that time charged only with having robbed the office of Dr. H. P. Wilcox, a dentist at 14 East Forty-second Street. Since then they have been recognized as ex-convicts, and a search of their rooms resulted in finding a large amount of property, apparently the result of a number of robberies.

Lorimer lived at 211 West Thirty-first Street, and after he was arraigned Policeman McCauley of the Central Office, who arrested him, went to his rooms. Closets and trunks were found filled with booty.

Both men have been in prison before, according to the police. Lorimer is also known as Lorraine. He has been in the Elmira Reformatory and in prison for burglary. He has been an actor, and has also written a number of songs for the variety stage. These did not pay well enough, and he took to thieving with several companions.

When the Wilcox burglary was told to the police the day after it occurred, Feb. 27, two policemen were put on the case. They found some of the stolen property in various pawnshops. They also learned that a man had visited the shop of A. G. Jones, a dealer in dentists' instruments, and had offered him some tools. Jones made arrangements for a second visit, and had the policemen there at the time. The man, who proved to be Lorimer, returned with some of Dr. Wilcox's tools in his possession and was arrested.

Among the plunder found in Lorimer's rooms were ten Turkish and Persian rugs, two bronze clocks, two bronze figures, a dozen boxes of books, a gold-mounted opium pipe, an opium "lay-out," a set of engraver's tools, a set of draughtsman's tools, nine white ostrich feathers, two leather satchels, a trunk marked "F. Hastings," a silver spoon marked "Wetmore," a lot of pawntickets, and a trunkful of other property. All this remains unidentified.

Besides this, there were many other valuable articles which were identified by their owners Saturday at Police Headquarters. One of the men who recognized part of the property is F. H. Neufer, steward of the Reform Club, at 233 Fifth Avenue. He found some of the club's silver spoons and forks. Edward Gerson, a theatrical agent, of 1,267 Broadway, Jackerson Brothers, manufacturers of celluloid novelties, at 10 East Fifteenth Street, and Thomas Brennan, maker of toilet articles, of 1,267 Broadway, also found goods which had been stolen from their places of business. Brennan found 600 cakes of his soap.

While Lorimer's rooms were being searched, three men called at the house, two of them together. They were at once arrested on suspicion, and taken to Police Headquarters. The first man had some of the Wilcox instruments with him. He is John Brown, alias George Graves, twenty-three years old, an electrician, living at 2,038 Washington Avenue. The others are Philip Smith, a druggist, residence refused, and Harry Clair, a bartender, of 167 Forsyth Street.

Clair denied ever having been arrested before, but he was at once recognized as Christopher Salz, who has been in the penitentiary. In the lining of his hat was pasted a piece of paper, on which was written: "Christopher Salz, Nov. 8, 1895. 3 mo."

Salz had forgotten to remove the paper, which one of his jailers had put in his hat. Both he and Smith, the police say, have been in the Elmira Reformatory, besides in prison.

In Lorimer's possession, when he was searched, at Headquarters, were a half dozen formulae, one for "knock-out drops," and another for a form of poison.

Lorimer told the police that a man named Henry Hisong of Fostoria, Ohio, perpetrated the burglaries the effects of which were found in his house. He had a letter from Hisong, dated from the Columbus Club, at Fostoria, which indicates that both men are intimate friends, and have been engaged in disreputable business.

All the prisoners will be arraigned in Essex Market Police Court this morning.

BURGLARS WORKED FOR NOTHING.

Blew Open with Dynamite a Safe Which Contained Only Papers.

Burglars broke into the office of Roome & Co.'s cloak works, at 462 West Nineteenth Street, shortly after midnight Saturday, and wrecked the safe with dynamite, shattering the walls and ceiling of the office.

James J. Duffy of 446 West Twenty-fourth Street, a representative of the company, visited the office yesterday morning, as is his custom, and found the windows smashed, the floor covered with plaster, and the office wrecked. The door of the safe was bulged out and the lock shattered.

A large hole had been drilled in the side of the lock, in which the burglars had put dynamite to blow open the safe. Mr. Duffy found on the floor of the office some of the burglars' tools. He notified the police of the West Twentieth Street Station, and turned over to them the property the burglars had left.

A peculiar part of the burglary is that the safe stands a few feet from the window and can be plainly seen from the street. When Mr. Duffy discovered the burglary, he could not find a policeman on Nineteenth Street, from Seventh Avenue to the river.

The office is situated on the ground floor of a four-story tenement house, in which there are eight families. Some of them said yesterday that they remembered hearing a loud report and the crashing of glass shortly after midnight, but did not think that it came from the office.

The representatives of the company believe that the burglary was committed by some of the men in the neighborhood, who had seen the employes in the place paid off on Saturday, and concluded that some money might be left in the safe. The thieves worked for nothing, as the safe contained only some important papers.

SWINDLED BY THE "RING TRICK."

James M. Bavier Pleads Guilty to the Charge and Is Held in $1,500 Bail.

At Essex Market Court Saturday James M. Bavier pleaded guilty to having swindled Gabriel Valente, coal dealer, of 434 East Tenth Street, out of $50 by the old ring trick, and was held by Magistrate Brann in $1,500 bail.

Valente said that three months ago an unknown man called at his office and ordered twenty tons of coal sent to 25 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street. The man, unseen by Valente, dropped a three-stone imitation diamond ring. Shortly after the man left, Bavier entered. He picked up the ring and put it in his pocket, allowing the coal dealer to observe the action. Bavier then left.

The man who dropped the ring returned and complained of his loss. "The middle stone is a fine one," he said. Pulling out a roll of bills, he added: "I will give $50 reward for the ring, so if you hear of it let me know. I will call back at 5 o'clock to-day."

Bavier returned later.

"Did you find a diamond ring?" Valente asked him.

"Yes, I did. Why?"

"The owner has been here and will give $50 for its return," Valente replied.

Bavier pretended to be in a hurry, and the coal dealer handed him the amount, but later discovered that the ring was valueless.

Other victims in court were Edward Duffy of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, M. Gelb of 61 East Twelfth Street, and James J. Neerie of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Lenox Avenue. The swindler is married and lives at 420 Hudson Street.

MANY COAL DEALERS SWINDLED.

Curry, It Is Charged, Bought Fuel with Bad Checks.

The man arrested under the name of William S. Parkinson, for swindling east side coal dealers with forged checks, was arraigned in Yorkville Police Court yesterday. The policeman who arrested him said his name was Frank Curry, and that he was a commission merchant, of 46 Beaver Street.

Curry was accused by Sigmund Kohn, a coal dealer at Sixty-third Street and First Avenue, of ordering half a ton of coal and tendering a check for $25 on the Broadway Bank of Brooklyn. The check bore an acceptance stamp, and Mr. Kohn took it, returning the change. The check was returned from the bank marked "fraud." The acceptance stamp was a forgery.

Curry entered the coal office of Otto E. Isaacs of 59 East Eighty-sixth Street Saturday, and ordered two tons of coal, to be delivered at 152 East Sixty-ninth Street. He tendered a check for $25, on the Citizens' National Bank of Yonkers, payable to his order, and bearing the signature, "J. P. Edwards." This check also bore an acceptance stamp in red ink. This aroused Mr. Isaacs's suspicions, and he sent for a policeman.

The Yonkers bank was communicated with in reference to the check. The officers replied that they were anxious to see the prisoner, as they had "about a bushel" of his checks already on hand. They agreed to send a representative to court this afternoon.

When confronted with the evidence, Curry said it was "all a mistake." His brother, Alfred H. Curry, offered to furnish bail for the prisoner. He said he had a house and lot in Brooklyn, valued at $10,000, and unincumbered. He was accepted, but as he was about to swear to his affidavit he hesitated, and then admitted that the property was in his wife's name. Having no other bondsman, the defendant was locked up. The case was barely disposed of when several men entered court, declared themselves coal dealers, and said they, too, had been victimized by Curry. They promised to be in court when the case came up this afternoon.

DETERMINED TO BE A CRIMINAL.

Moran, the Police Say, Is a Thief from Inclination, Not Need.

Thomas Moran, known also as Frank Potter and James Mahan, was arrested Saturday afternoon after he had attempted to steal a valuable package from an express wagon in front of the H. B. Claflin Company's dry goods house. In the Centre Street Police Court yesterday Magistrate Wentworth remanded him for examination this morning.

Moran, the police say, comes from a wealthy and respectable family of Buffalo, who, despite his bad record, have made many unsuccessful attempts to reform him. He has been arrested and arraigned six times in as many weeks as a "suspicious person," but in each instance he was discharged on his promise to the Magistrate that he would return home and reform.

The police say he associates exclusively with criminals, and although his parents offer to provide him with money he insists upon being a thief.

Woman Knocked Down by a Burglar.

Magistrate Flammer, in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, committed James Bland of 384 East Eighty-seventh Street and George McNally on charges of burglary and assault. The complainant, Mrs. Kate McDonald, keeps a boarding house at 793 Ninth Avenue. She had occasion to leave the house Saturday afternoon. On her return she found that the door of her apartments had been broken open. As Mrs. McDonald was goin in, Bland and McNally rushed out of her sleeping room. She stepped in front of them, when McNally struck and knocked her down. They ran out and were arrested on the street. The intruders had just pried open a trunk when disturbed. They had secured nothing. The Magistrate held both men in $2,000 bail for burglary, and held McNally in $1,000 extra for felonious assault.

Burglars Enter a Billiard Room.

Burglars pried open the door to the basement of 111 Nassau Street, occupied by William Sarback as a billiard parlor, some time Saturday night or yesterday. The cigar case was broken open and a quantity of cigars taken. The burglars had also ransacked several drawers behind the bar, where the billiard balls are kept. How much was taken is not definitely known.

DANGERS OF INCREASING RICHES.

Prof. Adler's Lecture on "The Ethics of Wealth"—Money Not Always a Source of Good.

Prof. Felix Adler lectured yesterday in Carnegie Music Hall on "The Ethics of Wealth" before the Society for Ethical Culture. In part he said: "The infamous appetite for gold has always been denounced as long as there has been a literature. The question arises, Is it worth while to spend the brief days of our life in getting rich? If one does so devote himself there are endless other things that will escape him, and finally, before he has had time to turn to other considerations than the piling up of riches, death comes.

"I believe it is worth while to become rich in so far as to escape poverty and to provide for the proper maintenance of children, but not to amass fabulous wealth. Without being rich in the money of the world we can be rich in the satisfaction of knowledge. The enjoyment of the products of intelligence does not depend on gold.

"There are many laboring people who have more leisure than rich men and women. Leisure is the time we permit ourselves after our tasks are done. They say leisure is the accompaniment of wealth; I say it is the accompaniment of labor.

"Then we all are rich in material for enjoyment. I own a vast park two blocks away. So do you own it. There is an inexhaustible fund of enjoyment in that park for you and me as well as for the millionaire.

"The chances are that more enjoyment is gotten by the poor than by the wealthy from friendship and love. Among the wealthy friendship is liable to prove false, and love becomes mercenary.

"The object pursued to-day is wealth, and the emulation of the keenest minds is to outstrip others in acquiring wealth. It is admitted that money is the measure of all things. Business men act like slaves, up early in the morning, late to bed, and their sleep disturbed by thoughts of getting wealthy. Many can't eat, sleep, or enjoy the society of their wives on account of gold. They neglect their children for mammon. Is it worth while leading such a dog's life?

"Is a man justified in becoming very rich for the sake of making widespread benefactions? To injure a large number of people in acquiring vast wealth so as to benefit a few is like robbing Peter to pay Paul. Then the man may make a mistake in bestowing his benefaction. He may give it to a wrong cause, as giving to sectarian purposes when 40,000 tenements vainly send up their cry for relief.

"Wealth is unfavorable for spiritual and religious feeling. There is a great deal of hypocrisy and mock religion among the rich. There is very much churchgoing and very little religion among them. The whole life of the rich is to destroy the sense of sin. How can we expect them to right the wrongs of the world?"

A Singer for the Trocadero.

Miss Ola Hayden, a pupil of Marchesi, will make her New-York début at the Trocadero, in Twenty-third Street, near Sixth Avenue, this week. Miss Hayden is a Southern girl. She has been on the operatic stage. The strain of the work proved too much for her, and by advice of her physician she has been resting. After a brief vaudeville season, she will return to opera. Miss Hayden is a contralto, and is said to possess great dramatic ability. Her contract with Mr. Dalton provides that she shall sing only ballads and light operatic selections.

COACHING YALE'S OARSMEN

George Adee Visits the Crew and Is Pleased with Its Work.

TWENTY CANDIDATES NOW TRAINING

The List Will Soon Be Cut Down by Capt. Treadway—Men Sure to Row.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 15.—George Adee, the veteran crew coach, was with the Yale oarsmen yesterday afternoon and coached the candidates for the Henley eight in the gymnasium tank during the afternoon. It was his first visit of the kind this year. It attested his sympathy with the proposed trip to England.

Mr. Adee made only a single change, putting Mills at No. 2 in place of Marsh. Mills showed up well. He is the football player, and has been training for the crew but a short time. Langford stroked the eight and Patterson pulled No. 7 in place of Capt. Treadway, who assisted Mr. Adee in coaching. The crew has been on the harbor for several days the past week, but the storm on Thursday prevented its leaving the gymnasium, and it took its drill yesterday in the tank. It is expected that rowing on the harbor will be resumed in a few days. Mr. Adee expressed himself as pleased with the material for the boat, and said last night that he thought that Yale would make a strong showing at Henley. He will be with the crew again in a few weeks.

Capt. Treadway will make a considerable reduction in the number of his candidates in a short time. There are now twenty in training, and the number will be cut down to fifteen when the training table begins on March 25.

There are many prominent social stars in the list of oarsmen, so that a large number of representative Yale gentlemen will happily be on hand at Henley. As far as scholarship goes, however, not so favorable a report can be made. There is not a single Phi Beta Kappa man, and only four men who have received junior appointments, the highest of which is a first dispute. Of course, only the junior and senior members are taken into account in this statement, and the records of the remainder are not so available.

Another interesting fact is the prominence the class crews assume, particularly those of '98 and '97. There are six of last year's freshman crew which won the regatta at Lake Whitney. The sophomore crew, however, makes a more surprising record than this, as every member is enrolled among the possibilities. This is another illustration of the positive benefit that class crews are to Yale, and forms an additional argument for their continuance.

Of last year's 'Varsity crew there are five representatives who will unquestionably go to Henley. It is a rather difficult matter to supersede a veteran, and Yale will need in June her most experienced men. There are, therefore, three places to be filled, or probably four, as the chances of Cross's rowing are very slight. He can not begin training yet, and has merely sent in his name to forestall any emergency.

The crew, whatever its formation, will, of course, be captained by Treadway. He is really one of the most interesting men who have been at Yale for many years, as well as one of the most admired. He was born twenty-one years ago, at Sioux City, Iowa, and prepared for Yale at his native town and at Phillips Exeter Academy. His father is a stock raiser. While at Exeter, Treadway evidenced those traits that have made his Yale career so successful. He has now by sheer force of his personality worked his way up to a high position at Yale, but it is generally known and admitted that he did so amid great opposition. The prime cause of it all was his declination, in freshman year, of an election to one of the sophomore societies, to a certain degree the most powerful organization at Yale.

There is an interesting story told of this event, which has passed into college tradition. It was a member of '95 who offered him the election, and who received in reply the information that the desired candidate was already pledged to another fraternity—an organization that had a previous existence of a year, and is now believed to be extinct. The '95 man haughtily resented the refusal, and pretended ignorance of the society that seemed to be preferred. "I never heard of it," he said. "Perhaps you haven't," replied Treadway, "but you will before many months."

An election for a Class Chairman Committee shortly followed, and Treadway, in the teeth of the opposition of the most powerful factors in college politics, was triumphantly elected. He also secured a seat in the boat and a place on the Junior Promade Committee. Last June he was elected Captain of the crew, and elected to a membership in Skull and Bones. His victory has thus been complete. He is probably the most popular man in his class, and is also receiving many votes as the handsomest. He is a splendid Captain to represent Yale at Henley. He stands 5 feet 11¼ inches, and weighs 173 pounds.

William Mossgrove Beard, '96, who rowed last year at No. 3, and will in all probability occupy the same position at Henley, was born in St. Louis, Mo., March 8, 1876, and is now a resident of Poughkeepsie. His father is Col. O. T. Beard, a retired lawyer. Beard was prepared for Yale at the Riverview Military Academy and the Hopkins Grammar School of this city. He entered Yale in the Fall of 1892, and immediately rose to prominence as an oarsman. He has rowed against Harvard for two years. He seems to belong to a family of oarsmen. His brother, Anson McCook Beard, '95, was a former member of the university crew. Beard is a short, stocky man, his height being 5 feet 9 inches, and his weight 184 pounds. He has gone the regular round of social successes, being a member of D. K. E. and of Skull and Bones. He is only twenty years of age.

William Redmond Cross is now a resident of New-York City, but he was born at South Orange, N. J., June 8, 1874. His father is Richard James Cross, a banker. He prepared for Yale at Groton School and entered in the Fall of 1892. He has always been a very popular man, and has long been affectionately known as "Pop." His athletic triumphs have been divided between the football field and the New-London race, but he has achieved the greatest success in the latter direction. He has been rowing regularly ever since he came to Yale, and decided that he would take a vacation the coming year. He is a member of Psi U, and is also a Bones man. His height is 6 feet 1½ inches, and his weight 196 pounds.

John McClerstock Longacre is another heavy veteran. He was born in Philadelphia twenty-two years ago. His father is in the insurance business in that place. Longacre is known on the campus by no other name than that of "Zeus," a particularly apt one, as any one familiar with his face and figure may testify. "Zeus" was born to row, and to row on the Yale crew. He has been at No. 6 during many an exciting and victorious row, and is expected to repeat the performance in a few months at Henley. Longacre is a member of D. K. E., and is a very popular man. He is said to be cultivated in literary lines and to be an insatiable reader of books. He is a heavy and powerful man, and weighs 177 pounds and is 6 feet in height. His only remaining companion of last year's crew is George Langford, a Scientific junior, who stroked the crew last year. Langford was born in Denver, Col., in 1877, and is now a resident of St. Paul, where he prepared for his college career. He is a popular man at "Sheff," being a member of Book and Snake.

These men are pretty certain to be in the Henley boat.

MR. MUMFORD'S ROWING METHOD.

Will Develop the Leg Drive in Harvard's Crew.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 15.—The substitution of Mr. George S. Mumford, '87, as coach of the Harvard crew in place of Mr. Watson, has already improved the feeling in college toward crew prospects, in spite of the fact that he has had charge of the candidates only about a week. His first step in radical difference from the policy of Mr. Watson was to open the rowing room to visitors at all times. The policy of Coach Watson was to keep the doings of the crew absolutely in the dark. The windows looking upon the rowing room were all pasted over with papers, and the entrance was securely blocked. One day was nominally set apart for public rowing, but it was as much as a student's life was worth to venture into the rowing room.

Since the rowing room was opened to all students it has daily been crowded with onlookers. The crew men have braced up in their work, and things bear a much more roseate hue than they did a week ago.

The stroke adopted and followed by Mumford is also radically different from the Watson stroke. It will be remembered that Watson announced his intention of requiring a heavy leg drive this year. He tried it for awhile, but as he found it inconsistent with his plans as to other features of the stroke he abandoned it, or rather ceased to require it of the oarsmen. Mumford, on the other hand, requires that first and foremost. Leg drive he believes to be the secret of the power in the Yale stroke, and leg drive he means to have at all costs. He will neglect all form of the body work in order to secure this leg drive.

There is a tradition that the Harvard crews of years ago were the first to emphasize the value of the leg drive, and that it was borrowed from Harvard by Yale. Be that as it may, it is high time, so the boating authorities think, to copy back from Yale. Another thing upon which Coach Mumford insists is that the oars shall be covered the instant they strike the water. Harvard crews in the past have lost much power by neglecting this simple precaution.

Time is the final point on which Mr. Mumford insists. He is now spending most of his time in teaching the men to row together. He finds the greatest trouble to be not that some drag behind, but that the bow men have a tendency to catch the water berore the stern men, who are supposed to set the stroke. So now he is devoting his attention to correcting these errors.

The order of the 'Varsity crew is little changed from what it was last week. Capt. Bullard is doing more rowing than he did, and considerably strengthens the boat. The last order was as follows: Stroke, Goodrich; No. 7, Jennings; 6, Sprague; 5, Bullard; 4, Hollister; 3, Perkins; 2, Stillman; bow, Moulton, Ames, and Hayes.

The former members of the Harvard nine have begun to take considerable interest in Harvard baseball and are trying to improve the nine, which for two years now has been unusually poor. One way in which some of them have shown their interest was by the presentation of prize bats for the men with the best batting averages, &c. There are three bats now finished which are to go as prizes for the coming year. The first is a mahogany bat offered by a member of the nine in 1879 to the player making the best average of first-base hits. A second bat, of ebony, offered by a member of the nine in 1877, will be given to the player who makes the most sacrifice hits. The third, a rosewood bat, is to go to the man making the most runs. This bat was given by a member of the nine in 1878.

No player's record will be considered unless he has taken part in fifteen games. Should any player on the second nine be promoted to the 'Varsity and have played fifteen games on both nines all told, his record will be considered.

During the last week the nine has had a rest. It has been hard at work since Jan. 5, and the work has begun to drag. Consequently Capt. Dean has let all hands rest. It was hoped to be on the field ere this, but judging from present indications practice out of doors will be postponed for another fortnight.

Says the Real Culprit Escaped.

William Demerest of Woodburn, N. J., was arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday charged with making a "handbook" on the races while in Wulfer's saloon, at 148 East Fourteenth Street, Saturday afternoon. The policeman who arrested him said he had received several complaints about the place and went there to investigate. He saw Demerest writing on slips of paper from a card of the races that he was holding. The defendant said he was a clerk in a clothing store at Eighth Street, and left the store to go to luncheon at 1:30 Saturday. Instead of doing so he went to Wulfer's "to play the races." He had the racing card in his hand to make his selections, and when he was arrested the handbookmaker escaped. Thomas Albert, who said he was a special detective at the clothing store, corroborated Demerest, but Magistrate Brann held him for examination this afternoon.

Alleged Incendiary Rearrested.

Abraham Krone, a real estate dealer of 14 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, was rearrested Saturday at his home on a charge of arson. He is said to have set fire to his Park Row clothing store in June, 1895, and to have obtained $40,000 insurance. He is also spoken of by the police as a member of the same gang as Schoenholz, who is now serving a forty-year sentence in State prison for arson, and Zucker, Blum, and Warshon. He was out on bail, and was rearrested on a bench warrant. He will be taken to the District Attorney's office to-day.

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Prof. A. H. Sayce, the Eminent Philologist of Oxford University, said, June 15, 1895:
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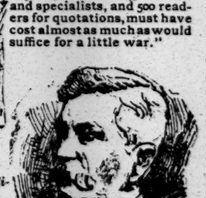

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Lohengrin—8:00.
AMERICAN—The Colleen Bawn—8:00.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—Fool's Revenge—8:00.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 12:00.
DALY'S—Romeo and Juliet—8:00. Lecture on The Glories of India—11:00 A. M.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Bohemia—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Camille—8:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Minstrel of Clare—8:00.
GARDEN—Marie Deloche—8:00.
GARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Cruiskeen Lawn—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA — Marguerite; Rice's Excelsior, Jr.; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Wang—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Comtesse Guckl—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Sportsmen's Exposition; Concerts—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.
METROPOLITAN BICYCLING COMPANY—Poster Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—She Stoops to Conquer—8:00.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
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How the News from Nansen Came.

From The London Times.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 3.—The Governor of Irkutsk, in reply to inquiries, has received the following from Yakutsk: "Peter Ivanovitch Kuchnareff, who trades at Ust Yansk, by a letter dated Nov. 10, communicated the following to the merchant Kuchnareff at Yakutsk: 'We learn that Dr. Nansen's expedition has reached the north pole, has discovered a hitherto unknown land, and has now returned. Consequently the Arctic Ocean has now been explored.' No confirmation of the above has been received from other sources. In order to verify the news and in case of necessity to render assistance to the expedition, the Governor of Yakutsk has introduced a member of the administration in the Verkhoyansk district to proceed to Ust Yansk."

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	23	24	25
6 A. M.	20	25	25
9 A. M.	21	26	29
12 M.	22	28	31
4 P. M.	24	29	29
6 P. M.	25	29	29
9 P. M.	25	29	30
12 P. M.	25	29	39

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....28.12
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....25.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....23.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....36.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Rain, Slightly Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 6.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

WHY DON'T THE MAYORS SPEAK?

What palsy has smitten the tongues of the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn that they keep silence about the Raines bill? Are they afraid to speak their minds? Does party loyalty compel their acquiescence in PLATT'S scheme to rob and bind with chains the cities of which they are the chief officers? Or are they really restrained by the flimsy and pettifogging reasons set forth in their replies to Mayor THACHER'S telegram?

The Mayor of Albany urged them to unite with the Mayors of other cities in asking a hearing before Gov. MORTON. Mayor STRONG replied that he regarded the bill as one that could not be reviewed by the Mayors. Mayor WURSTER answered that he was informed that the bill was "already in the hands of the Governor."

What if it was? A Mayor of any gumption would follow the Raines bill and denounce it if it was in the hands of the angel Gabriel. What if Mayor STRONG does regard the bill as one not to be "reviewed" by Mayors of cities? Is he not the official head and representative of a city of two million people that is to be looted of one million dollars by the Raines bill and have forced upon it an excise system crammed as full as it can stick with abuses and abominations?

Haven't you a word to say, Messrs. Mayors, in behalf of the millions you should speak for, who are overwhelmingly, almost altogether and unanimously, opposed to the Raines bill. If you are such sticklers for the official proprieties that you hesitate to ask a hearing at Albany, why don't you issue pronunciamentos, make speeches, get interviewed by the newspapers, or tack up indignant addresses on the trees in your respective City Hall Parks?

Any form of utterance will do if it is loud and emphatic. If the Mayors of the two cities are the men they ought to be, the Raines foray upon their principalities should irresistibly move them to strong speech.

CREDIT AND FREE SILVER IN ALABAMA.

An Alabama correspondent wishes a little more light on a recent statement in THE TIMES that the triumph of the free-silver faction in the politics of that State would have a mischievous influence on credit, and therefore on business prosperity in the State. That is necessarily a matter of reasoning and inference and of knowledge as to the views of the men in whose hands rests the investment of capital. We cannot point to any instance in which credit has been refused to Alabama on account of the strength of the silver faction there, because happily that faction has heretofore been steadily kept under by the sound-money sentiment of the Democracy of the State. But it ought to be plain to any sensible business man that if that faction got the upper hand, with its openly avowed policy of debasing the currency in order to scale indebtedness, it would arouse doubt as to the general disposition honestly to pay debts. A State in which the majority party should favor a fifty-cent dollar would seem to prudent investors an unsafe place in which to lend good money. If they did lend, they would very naturally seek higher interest and more stringent security to cover the extra risk.

The credit of the State of Alabama is now sound. Its 5 per cent. bonds, amounting to but seven or eight millions, command a premium of 8 per cent. to 10 per cent. These, however, fall due within the next ten years. Each year, also, on account of the peculiar tax laws of the State, it is necessary temporarily to borrow considerable sums in anticipation of the revenue. But these requirements in the way of loans are, of course, insignificant compared to the business requirements. The State stands in exactly the same relation to the more highly developed commercial and financial communities of the North that the United States bears to the older countries of Europe. Resources are very rich and the development of them is very promising, but accumulated capital is relatively small and prosperity depends on inviting outside investment. Investors always ask not only what a borrower can pay, but whether he will pay. That is the question on which the utterly mistaken notions of the free-coinage men must have a very direct bearing. And this for two reasons. First, because, as we have pointed out, they advocate the creation of a less valuable currency in which to pay debts, and, second, because they constantly urge that the poverty of the people of the State makes such a policy necessary. Now, it is certain that a people which proclaims itself too poor to pay in full and willing to adopt a bad currency to avoid payment in full will hurt its credit. A man who confessed that he was both poor and dishonest could not readily borrow, and a people could, with like confession, do so no more readily.

If the sober men of Alabama wish clearly to realize to what lengths the fanaticism of the free-silver men will go, and how dangerous it is, let them note the course of their own Senator, Mr. MORGAN. It has recently been declared by one of his fellow-Senators that Mr. MORGAN was quite ready to involve the United States in war because it would compel the issue of more money, and naturally of silver money. Yet the first consequence of actual foreign war would be to threaten with destruction, and for the time at least to destroy, the foreign trade on which Alabama so largely depends. In the last fiscal year the exports of domestic merchandise from the port of Mobile were over $5,000,000, of which about one-half consisted of cotton. Suppose that Mr. MORGAN could plunge us into a war with Spain, such as he has announced, how much "cheap" money would have to be issued to make up to the people of Alabama for the loss of that trade? The whole silver business is an illusion, and the more promptly and completely the people of Alabama suppress it the better it will be in every way for their interests of all kinds.

LODGING HOMELESS MEN.

The plan for furnishing a comfortable night's lodging to men who find themselves in this city without anywhere to lay their heads, excluding those who have money enough to pay for the poorest sleeping place and those who are habitual tramps, and requiring the lodgers to do three hours' work in return for their accommodations, is calculated to excite general sympathy and commendation, but it is obviously one which should be pursued with great caution. The floating quarters that have been provided by the Commissioners of Charities have naturally proved "popular" with those who need them, and there is talk of multiplying such accommodations at considerable public expense.

It is not desirable to present special attractions to men out of work to come to this city. They are too apt to drift here without any such prospect of immediate relief, and the pauperizing effect of increasing the number could hardly be avoided. The chances of employment, small enough at best, would be diminished, and the class to be cared for at the public charge would grow faster than it could be cared for. The accessions to its ranks would be of the poorest quality, for of such mainly are those who do not find work elsewhere and who would be the slowest to find it here.

The extent to which work can be found to advantage for those who have the lodgings to pay for in that way must be limited. Those from the barge already established have been set at work shoveling snow in the near-by streets, but that occupation cannot last, and they can hardly be employed at street sweeping in competition with the regular force. Mere useless work, as a means of checking the applications, is hardly practicable or desirable, and if woodyards or stoneyards for useful labor were to be established, these transient lodgers would become competitors in an overstocked market.

New-York has long been a paradise for tramps at the season when roaming over the country is unpleasant, because it has been so easy to get food or pick up pennies from passers in the streets and at area gates, and also to get sent to comparative comfort on the Island. The efforts of the charities organizations to check this easy-going and free-handed encouragement of the thriftless vagrant have been only partly successful.

It is not desirable to afford a paradise for the least capable of the unemployed at the expense of the public or the resident workers, however honest or unfortunate they may be. All such public philanthropic schemes are beset with risks. It is not our wish to discourage them, so far as they may be of genuine service to the needy and deserving, but there is need for warning against making them too ample and attractive. There is need of rigid safeguards against imposition and of restrictions to limit the number of applicants. The effort to avoid the public lodging places by assiduously seeking regular employment elsewhere should be stimulated as much as possible. There is danger that this system of relief for the "homeless" may do more harm than good in the long run if it is not managed with great circumspection.

McKINLEY'S CURRENCY PLATFORM.

Commending the utterance of the Ohio Republicans with respect to the currency, The New-York Tribune asserts that "a better and safer gold-standard platform has never been framed," and that it "is in principle and in every important detail the Republican National platform," meaning, we suppose, the platform adopted in 1892.

Mr. TELLER of Colorado, Silver Republican, says, however, that he wrote the main part of the currency platform of 1892, and that, owing to the exertions of himself and of Senator JONES, Republican-Silver-Populist, of Nevada, it was accepted. It is admitted that this was the origin of the resolution. Mr. TELLER, Mr. CARTER, and other Republicans say that it was intended to be an utterance in favor of free silver coinage, and was such an utterance, although the qualifying phrases added to the main declaration gave a majority of the Republicans an excuse for violating the principle which Mr. TELLER had set forth.

If now the Ohio platform is simply a repetition of the platform concocted in 1892 by TELLER and JONES, the assertion that "a better and safer gold-standard platform has never been framed" seems to call for some additional remarks from Mr. TELLER, Mr. CARTER, and their associates.

The Tribune also remarks that "the men are to be pitied for paucity of intellect or for lack of honesty who can conceive that there can be anything in the nature of a dodge or evasion in such a declaration as this." That is to say, any Republican editor or politician who does not see at once that this is a plain, emphatic, and unequivocal utterance, and that "a better and safer gold-standard platform has never been framed," must be either a fool or a knave.

If this be true, many Republican journals are suffering from "paucity of intellect" or "lack of honesty." The Republicanism of The Boston Journal is beyond question, but The Journal, at the close of a long article in which all the phrases of this currency resolution are considered, remarks that while it "is susceptible of a sound-money interpretation," it "is quite as easily susceptible of an interpretation pleasing to the free-silver men. In short," The Journal adds, "it is a plank that wabbles; and as such it is not adapted to the present situation." What is the matter with The Journal—"paucity of intellect" or "lack of honesty"?

And The Cincinnati Commercial, a prominent Republican paper in McKINLEY'S own State, says, concerning this platform, that "free-silver Republicans can stand on it just as well as anybody else. What's the use?" continues The Commercial. "The free-silver men have forced the silver issue, and the Republicans of Ohio ought to have met it squarely—as squarely as ABRAHAM LINCOLN met the issue of slavery. They didn't do it. They adopted words which are confessedly ambiguous; adopted them because they were ambiguous." What is the trouble in The Commercial office? Is it idiocy or is it dishonesty?

And here are The Philadelphia Inquirer saying that this currency platform is "not honest because it is meaningless" and The Philadelphia Ledger asserting that it is "a shuffling, evasive, complex, confusing, double-faced, insincere, and inconclusive statement; a mere trap for the catching of the votes of men of all sorts of financial opinions; deceptive, misleading, a trick, a snare, and a lie, and meant to be so; the device of cunning, unscrupulous politicians, not of wise, honest statesmen." Are these utterances indications of "paucity of intellect" or of "lack of honesty"?

These quotations are merely samples of Republican comment; they do not exhaust the supply of such expressions of opinion concerning the currency platform which was written by McKINLEY himself and which invites criticism throughout the country because the author of it is the leading candidate of his party for the nomination to be made at St. Louis.

BAD WATER IN TWO CAPITALS.

For several years past the newspapers of Philadelphia have been urging the Municipal Government to provide for the filtration of the polluted river water which is supplied to the people of that city. Public attention the world over was drawn to the Philadelphia water supply twenty years ago, at the time of the Centennial Exposition, and the dangerous character of this water, as shown by the vital statistics concerning typhoid fever and other intestinal diseases, has been notorious ever since. The remedy must be either the selection of a new source of supply and the rejection of the one now in use, or the filtration of the water now taken from the contaminated river. The cost of procuring a supply from a new source would be from $12,000,000 to $20,000,000; complete filtration works could be established, it is said, for $5,000,000 at the most. The Municipal Government has refused heretofore, however, even to test the efficacy of filtration by experiment. The proposition now pending, in support of which the newspapers of the city have clearly and repeatedly presented the forcible arguments afforded by the official record of modern sanitation both in this country and in Europe, is that $250,000 shall be appropriated for an experimental filtration plant, through which shall pass the water supplied to a selected district.

Philadelphia is not the only American city whose water supply should be subjected to sand filtration. It is true that a pure supply from a new source which can be protected may be more desirable than an infected supply which has been cleansed by sand filtration, but it cannot reasonably be expected that several cities which we have in mind will go to new and unpolluted sources for water for many years to come, although they may be induced within one or two years to purify the water drawn from the sources now in use. It may be said that any city which takes water from a convenient river into which sewage or other refuse is discharged by other cities or by villages situated on the banks of the stream and nearer the headwaters of it ought either to find a new source of supply or to provide without delay for the filtration of the water it takes from the stream exposed to pollution.

It happens that two well-known cities—one the capital of the United States and the other the capital of our greatest State, which contains about one-tenth of the country's entire population—are cursed with dangerously polluted water supplies and with a typhoid death rate which is a continual reproach to the intelligence, not only of the inhabitants of the municipalities, but also, in one case, of the people of the State of New-York and, in the other case, of the people of the Nation. We shall not now set forth the statistical evidence relating to the pollution of the water supplies of Washington and Albany. We have directed attention to it heretofore. It can be found in the reports of the Albany Board of Health and Health Officer and in elaborate reports recently published by the Marine Hospital Bureau at Washington. The water used by Albany is polluted not only by the cities above the capital, on the Hudson River, but also by the sewers of Albany itself. The Potomac water supply is contaminated in the same way, and the typhoid death rate in Washington, disgracefully high, is also affected by the use of many wells in which the water is polluted by drainage from receptacles of filth in parts of the city where there are no sewers. The typhoid illness and mortality due to the shameful condition of the water supplies of these two cities are not confined to the permanent residents of the two municipalities. Because one city is the seat of the Nation's Legislature and Government, a great many visitors and officers who may be called transient residents are exposed to infection. For similar reasons the deadly effect of the poisoned water of the other city is felt to some extent throughout the Empire State.

The influence of legislators representing the entire Nation should be exerted to accomplish the purification of the water supply of Washington. That beautiful city should exhibit the best results of modern sanitary science. And the influence of the executive and legislative branches of the Government of the Empire State's 7,000,000 of people should be sufficient to cause the substitution of wholesome water for the contaminated supply of Albany.

ENGLAND AND THE SOUDAN.

If the English Government shall determine upon a serious forward movement in what was a dozen years ago the Egyptian Soudan, it will be difficult to explain its motives satisfactorily to the average Englishman, unless the Government is in possession of facts quite unknown to the press. If the movement is to be anything more than defensive in its purpose, it will arouse a good deal of bad feeling in quarters where the Government has recently seemed to be seeking quite the opposite. But it may well be, on the one hand, that the movement will be carried just far enough to relieve in some degree the situation of the Italians, which would be an intelligible object.

On the other hand, it may be the purpose of Lord SALISBURY'S Government to reply in this way to the request which it is now certain the Sultan has made that England shall "regularize" her position in Egypt. That request from that source is nothing less than insulting, and was probably intended to be so. The Sultan, having just succeeded in balking the plans of Great Britain for the rescue of the Armenians, and having, in the controversy over that subject, been pretty roughly handled by Lord SALISBURY, finds a certain satisfaction in pressing the Egyptian question, which, in one sense, is a source of weakness for Great Britain. But unless France is behind the Sultan's request, which is not probable, Lord SALISBURY need be at no loss what reply to make. He may even choose to reply by ordering the Egyptian army, with a British contingent, to make a demonstration toward the Soudan, which would be about as complete a denial of any substantial sovereignty to the Sultan in Egypt as could be imagined.

It is quite possible that the relation of England to the Nile country may be changed in the near future. It is anomalous and irregular, the source of a good deal of care and responsibility, and the English Government may well desire to modify it. But there will be no return to Turkish supremacy, and no approach to it. Water will run up hill before any country rescued from the clutches of the Turk will again be thrown to him. The work that England has done in Egypt has been extraordinary and beneficent, and it will be lasting. Whatever else may happen, it will not be allowed to go for nothing.

TWO ITALIAN GENERALS.

Italian journals as serious as La Tribuna attributed Gen. BARATIERI'S defeat at Adowa, the day that they announced it, to his anxiety to forestall by some desperate achievement his replacement by Gen. BALDISSERA. The oddity of this is that Gen. BALDISSERA'S appointment was made, with timorous anxiety lest it should come to Gen. BARATIERI'S knowledge, in great secrecy. Gen. BALDISSERA was embarking from Brindisi for his post the day that the official journals were lamenting his grave illness in a sanitarium of Bologna. It is incredible that Gen. BARATIERI, in his Abyssinian isolation, should have had more accurate information than had the diplomats at Rome. The charge that led to ruin at Adowa was reckless, but there is no apparent reason for the suspicion that Gen. BARATIERI in planning it sacrificed his army to his ambition.

BARATIERI and BALDISSERA were born in "irredenta" lands; the latter at Udina, in Venetia, the former at Trent, in Tyrol. BALDISSERA served Austria with exemplary fidelity until 1866, when his country was liberated; BARATIERI fled from his town and fought with Italians against Austria. BALDISSERA was in the severe Austrian school of discipline at Solferino and at Sadowa; BARATIERI learned the condottiere warfare under Garibaldian orders in daring expeditions. BALDISSERA, in 1888 and 1889, made allies of the dervishes; BARATIERI made enemies of them by taking Kassala. The two men are radically different; they cannot like each other, but the inclination of a Government to infer from this at once that one of the two men would place in peril the country that he has served well rather than yield in rank to the other is the inclination of a Government in a nation where men cross the frontier, as the Verona garrison has done, to escape serving their country like soldiers.

IF PLATT finds it necessary to force the unit rule upon the New-York delegation at St. Louis, it will do him more harm than good. It will simply proclaim the fact that the delegation is not unanimous for MORTON. It will, if the National Convention permits, silence the opposition, but on roll calls only, not on the floor of the convention, much less outside the convention, where the most decisive work is done. Meanwhile the only serious objection we have heard from Republicans to Mr. MORTON'S candidacy is that it is in the hands of PLATT.

A curious problem in feminine logic was formulated in the Essex Market Court last week, where a woman said of her husband—who, incidentally, had succeeded in marrying six other women besides herself—that it was possible "to search the whole east side without finding an uglier face than his." When asked by the Magistrate why, if that was the case, she married the man, she replied: "Because I was foolish." This is hardly an explanation of the mystery. It is the general impression that in the selection of a life partner he or she is foolish who makes mere personal appearance a deciding factor in reaching a decision, while persons more or less wise pay much attention to other qualities, such as disposition, character, and habits. Of these this ugliest man on the east side must have possessed a pleasing assortment, for his wooings, notwithstanding his facial drawbacks, were all short and successful. The folly of his victims would have passed for wisdom had he really been endowed with the attractions he was shrewd enough to counterfeit. Even as it is, with any six of his wives away, this east side lady-killer might possibly have rendered the seventh as happy as is consistent with average limitations, and there is more than a possibility that if the woman who now recognizes his ugliness so plainly had been "foolish" enough to allow that trait to repel her during the days of courtship, she would not now be calling either him or herself harsh names. It is a pretty comprehensive muddle as it stands.

Vast possibilities are opened up by the charges just made in the Reichstag against Dr. CARL PETERS, the African explorer. If this particular excursionist should be held to responsibility for his acts in the Dark Continent, should be asked by what right he shot negroes to whom his visits were unwelcome, and should be made to pay the penalty which would follow such invasions of private rights in a nation strong enough to defend those rights, there would be a spread of apprehension among a class of most distinguished men, of men who are now cordially welcomed guests of dignified geographical societies, royal and other, and who are the lions of dinner parties and society functions of various sorts. Until Herr BEBEL made his cruel speech, the title of "explorer" had been held, tacitly, if not avowedly, to excuse any amount of slaughter that its holder found necessary or convenient in the accomplishment of his aims and the acquisition of his reputation. It has been assumed that "natives" who object to the advance into their land of the representatives of civilization simply invite the use of magazine rifles with speed and precision. A few people have long had their doubts about this matter, but mostly they have kept humbly silent. Now that somebody has spoken, perhaps unpleasant questions may be propounded even to so great a hero as the—nowadays—deeply religious STANLEY.

SILLY ARGUMENTS RIDICULED.

Why the Oxford Dons Refuse to Give Degrees to Women.

From The London Daily News.

By 215 votes to 140 the Oxford dons have decided against allowing women students, who have qualified for the B. A. degree, to obtain it. They have so decided on two grounds—first, for the good of the women students; second, for the good of the men students.

As for the first point, we share Prof. Dicey's suspicion of those who opposed any change on the ground that "it would not be for the good of those who were seeking to obtain it." "As if," he exclaimed, "people could not judge better for themselves what was or was not good for them!" (Excellent doctrine; but why does not Prof. Dicey apply it to Ireland?)

So far as we can make out, what the objectors in this case say is that if women were allowed to take degrees they would tend to narrow their studies down to the curricula of the schools, instead of enjoying the large freedom of a degreeless course. But if this argument be good, why should it not apply to men also?

A second class of objectors thought that degrees for women would be bad for men. If once they were allowed to write B. A. after their names, the bold, bad women students would so contaminate the virtuous male undergraduates that the consequences would be "overwhelming." This forecast would be more convincing if it were not that women students qualify for degrees already—they reside, they attend lectures, they pass examinations. All that was proposed was to let them obtain the degrees.

It is not easy to see what moral dangers can lurk in allowing women students to write B. A. after their names. But there is no meeting these objectors; their points of view are so diverse. The very harmlessness of the woman student and her degree was turned against her by one of the speakers. An Oxford degree, said a Balliol tutor proudly, meant something more than that the holder had passed certain examinations; it meant also that he had seen something of university "life." A woman's degree would not imply this, and would therefore be a fraud. A B. A. who had never burnt a tutor in effigy, or lit a bonfire, or "screwed up" a don! Perish the thought! Such, it seems, are the ideals of "education" existing in our ancient university.

Our Best Observatory.

From The North American Review.

The observatory, though belonging to the University of Chicago, is not in the city, but is situated on the northern shore of Lake Geneva, about seventy-five miles to the northwest and a few miles beyond the State line. It is 180 feet above water, in the midst of a large tract of land that has been given for the purpose. The building has the form of a Roman cross, the longest arm, about 400 feet over all, running east and west, with the great dome at its western extremity and the meridian room at the eastern. The cross arm, or transept, carries a smaller tower and dome at each end; in the northern of the two will be mounted the twelve-inch instrument (fitted for both visual and photograhpic work) which is now in the Kenwood Observatory of Prof. Hale, the Director-elect of the new establishment. In the southern dome a sixteen-inch telescope by Brashear, (who also made the Kenwood instrument) will be placed. Of course, the reader understands that, as a rule, any work that is well within the reach of a moderate-sized instrument can be done by it much more conveniently and rapidly than by a very large one; a cannon is a poor weapon for snipe shooting, and an observatory equipped with one great telescope only is much like a warship with no rapid-fire guns.

The transept is occupied by a long heliostat gallery for certain solar work, and the main building, between the great tower and the meridian room, is taken up with rooms for the observers, offices, computing rooms, library, lecture room, photographic rooms, physical laboratory, &c.

The meridian room is planned to receive at some time a first-class meridian circle, but for the present will be occupied only by a small transit instrument, since the work of the establishment, for a while at least, will be directed almost entirely along the lines of the "New Astronomy."

A small building at some distance from the observatory contains the boilers, engines, dynamos, and workshops for the construction and repair of instruments.

—Gaston Deschamps says of Léon Daudet: "He is less a novelist than a critic. I mean by this that he perceives ideas better than men, arguments better than passions, social interests better than individual interests."

WILLETTE IN THE LEGION.

Adolphe Willette has been appointed a Knight of the Legion of Honor, and it is as if a poet, a singer of imperishable ballads, some François Villon, famished, emaciated, errant on the highway that leads to a jibbet, had been transfigured into a wealthy nobleman, clothed with gold, furs, and velvet, and thrown on the back of a handsome horse, among the Dukes of Orleans, Bourbon, Clèves, and other leaders of military exploits, in the train of King Louis; for Willette is, by pencil and pen, by art and by heart, Pierrot, in whom is incarnated in France the type of the poor people, poetic and unpractical, sympathetic and unfortunate.

Pierrot stepped out of the Commedia dell' Arté into the "Festin de Pierre" of Molière, who liked Italian players because they were honest and pleasant company. In Italy, Pierrot was a buffoon, fat, heavy, grimacing, gormandizing, and stupid. In France, the omnipotence of wit transformed him into a gentlemanly valet, lithe, elegant, dreamy, caressing, mocking, loved by women, malicious, pretty when painted by Watteau, draped in marble folds when idealized by Banville, pathetic and modern when realized by Willette.

In the days when the Boulevard du Temple, dazzling with lantern lights, attracted the Paris that Balzac knew, in the Théâtre des Funambules, where Deburau was the star, Pierrot, that the great pantomimist—whom Janin in a book and Daumier in a painting, have immortalized—acted, had innocent passions. He stole a bottle of claret which the fairy changed, to punish him, into 1 cent's worth of skyrockets; he ate pasteboard pies and fried leeches, he fished with an angle, he was whiter than the lily in the garden, and than the snow on the Himalaya Mountains. He was eclectic and a gad-aboutling by temperament, and he aided in the pursuit of Harlequin and Columbine, fleeing through sonorous forests and fields of ripe wheat. He aided in their pursuit, because he was a slave and constrained, and then, because it was better to do that than to talk politics or to write copy; but he did not care if he failed to catch the lovers. He ran after them with inattention, chasing butterflies or devouring patties found in the woods like sonnets of Orlando to Rosalind. As for falling in love with that pink-legged girl, there was no danger of it for him! He knew life too well to care to play in it the rôle of the lover, which is necessarily grotesque; he remained deliberately in the vague distances, where caprice and fantasy have their way.

To tell how different Willette's Pierrot is, it is sufficient to say that he has ceased to be a mocker of the acts that he traverses. Willette's Pierrot falls in love, and then all the evils of life tumble on him. He is as ingenuous as the people, as a child, as birds in the air; he is versatile, at once lazy and indefatigable, extraordinarily kind and generous, and credulous in spite of his fine wit. He knows that the furnaces in the bakeries are not aglow for his benefit, that he counts for nothing in the affairs of his country, and he might practice skeptical irony and profound indifference, but he is in love. So, Pierrot in Willette incarnates aimless desires, mad ambitions, disillusions, and sadness. He wears black tights, a black coat, the tails of which are lined with white satin, and he mimics narratives that draw tears. "Que tu es belle! Dis, la Rose, veux-tu m'aimer? Tu sais, je suis Pierrot, le petit Pierrot, je veux aimer une Majesté; tu es la Reine des Fleurs, je monte te faire la cour." But Pierrot needs wings, has none, and falls humiliated and bruised.

His godmother hands to him a lighted taper, and says: "Put on your blouse and carry to the top of Montmartre this candle, which must not be blown out." He goes through the plains to the gilded domes, protecting the flame with his fingers. "Stop," says Wealth, "and I give you millions"; "Stop," says Glory, "and I give you incense"; "Stop," says Misery, "and I give you life"; but he goes through the cold, dark night, protecting the flame with his frigid fingers, and when Death says "Stop," he sees the taper, through a mist, ascend to the skies and become a star. Deburau sat in a carriage beside Napoleon, Willette may wear a red ribbon in his buttonhole—how Pierrot advances!

OLLA PODRIDA.

—Residents of Blois several weeks ago resolved to celebrate the centennial of Augustin Thierry. They asked M. Poincaré, then Minister, to come and make a speech, and, as they lacked time and money to raise a monument, they contented themselves with exhuming from the town library a dusty bust and with building for its apotheosis, in one of the public squares, an elegant but economical pedestal. While they were at work on this pedestal, the Ministry fell and Brunetière was invited to replace Poincaré as speechmaker. The ceremony occurred in a drenching rain, and while Brunetière opposed to the fury of the elements the placidity of his solid phrases, the people saw that the bust fell in tears. Immediately after the ceremony the bust was carried back to the library for anxious examination. It was not made of marble, but of pasteboard; it was not the bust of Augustin, but of Amédée Thierry.

—"Why! Your hair turned black in a night."
"From joy."

—King, who is a great wood engraver, has composed an allegorical book plate and engraved it on copper. It is the printer's devil's bookplate. It is learned, amusing, impressive. One sees it and turns, in a train of admiration, to books with copper plates of all times. There are the "Salmetes Pérégrinations," 1488, containing the first metal engravings produced in France; Marcantonio Raimondi's copies, 1509, of Dürer's "Life of the Virgin"; Hans Sebald Beham's "Seven Liberal Arts," "Seven Planets," and other works; the "Humanae Salutis Monumenta," by Pieter van der Bocht, Hieronymus Wierx, and Pieter Huys; the "Emblemata nobilitati et vulgo scitu digna," by De Bry, 1592; Holbein's "Dance of Death"; Butler's "Hudibras," with Hogarth's plates, 1744; Laborde's "Choix de Chansons," 1773; Walton and Cotton's "Complete Angler," 1836.

—"You will love me when I am old."
"Don't I?"

—The Chevalier Paul was one of the most illustrious sailors of the time of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV. His father was unknown, his mother was a washerwoman, but the Governor of If, Marquis Fortia de Piles, took care of his education until he was twelve years old. Then the little fellow fled on a merchant vessel. He became Captain of a galley of the Order of Malta, Knight of Malta, and an Admiral. He was a hero and a man of science. He was intrepid and kind.

—"What do you do for a living?"
"Cuban insurgent General killed by the Spaniards."

—Calixte III., in 1456, sold all the precious stones of his tiara to defray the expenses of a new crusade. Jules II. gave in pawn for a fabulous sum at Chigi's banking house the tiara of Paul II. and took it back by force when he realized that he could not return the money lent on its security, and Platina, the historian, says that this tiara of Paul II. was heavy enough to have been the cause of his sudden death.

—"Where were you last night?"
"At the Croker dinner."
"That is why I found a veil in your coat pocket?"

—Little Prince Albert of York was taken down to Windsor the other day to be introduced to his royal grandmamma, who made his acquaintance then for the first time. Judging by the young gentleman's behavior on the platform, and subsequently in the train, the interview must have been a very st

GRANT ONCE FOR CUBA

Changed His Mind as to Giving Belligerent Rights to the Rebels.

SPEAKER FISH'S FATHER'S DIARY

No Conflict in 1870 Between President and Secretary of State, as John Sherman Stated.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 15.—Speaker Fish talked to-day in regard to Senator Sherman's recent declarations concerning a conflict of opinions over Cuban affairs between President Grant and the then Secretary of State.

On the authority of his father's private papers, the Speaker said that President Grant had at one time, under the circumstances of a pending negotiation at Madrid, been inclined to recognize the belligerency of Cuba, but the opinion of the President and the Cabinet was unanimous, June 13, 1870, that there were no facts to justify a declaration of belligerency, and that the satisfaction of the President with the Cuban policy of his Administration and its effect on the country and the Republican Party found expression a few weeks later in thanks to the Secretary of State for whatever share in it his wisdom and judgment had.

During his eight years' service in the State Department, Mr. Fish kept, chiefly as a reference record for his own eyes, a diary containing a minute of important transactions, of his conversations with the President, members of the Cabinet, Senators, and other leading public men, in regard to the more prominent of the foreign questions with which he had to deal. From May 31 to June 13, 1870, the date of President Grant's special message to Congress on Cuban belligerency, the entries in the diary are many and very full in regard to the origin, preparation, discussion in Cabinet, and final completion of that special message. Some of these entries have a peculiar interest in the light of recent events.

Under date of Feb. 19, 1870, there is a suggestion of a rift in the unity of the Republican Party in defense of that policy respecting foreign affairs, which policy the President had announced in his annual message of the previous December. The entry is as follows:

> Called this morning (by appointment) to see Senator John Sherman on the subject of the "Unit of Coinage." After conversing on that question, I referred to his resolution introduced in the Senate and his speech in favor of recognizing the belligerency of Cuba, and asked if he had recently examined the treaty with Spain of 1795. He said he had not; was not aware of the existence of such a treaty. I referred to its provisions, and to the probable consequences of the exercise by Spain of the right of visit, (or search) thought our people would not submit to it, and that the consequences would soon develop in war; said that fighting was not belligerency; there is fighting, but no belligerency in Cuba; there is no Government of the insurrectionary party; no political organization, &c.
>
> He admitted that he had not examined the subject closely, but said there is a good deal of excitement in the country on the subject. I advised him in connection with the passing of his resolution of belligerency to prepare bills for the increase of the public debt, and to meet the increased appropriation which will be necessary for the army, navy, &c.

There is this entry, dated June 12:

> Stay at home and prepare a message on the Cuban belligerency question, to be submitted for the President's consideration, in case he agree to send one. He has not yet returned from his fishing excursion.

Speaker Fish said that the original draft of the message, with its many erasures and interlineations, is all in his father's own hand. The message sent to Congress, and printed as Executive Document No. 99, is verbatim as in that draft, down to the following paragraph near the end:

> There is not a de facto Government in the Island of Cuba sufficient to execute law and maintain just relations with other nations. Spain has not been able to suppress the opposition to Spanish rule on the island, nor to award speedy justice to other nations, or citizens of other nations, when their rights have been invaded.

Senator Cameron, in the recent minority report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, alluded to a rumor of a belligerency proclamation having been signed by President Grant. It is true that in the Summer of 1869, and while the proffer of mediation suggested to the President by Paul S. Forbes, as coming from Gen. Prim, was pending at Madrid, the State Department had, on the request of the President, prepared and sent to him a draft of a proclamation of belligerency.

In a conversation July 10, 1870, in which Mr. Fish had expressed to the President his desire to retire from the office which he had accepted on the understanding that he was to hold it only till the President could perfect other plans in regard to it, Mr. Fish was strongly urged by the President to remain through his term, and assured that his "course was not only entirely satisfactory to him, but gave satisfaction and confidence to the country." These are the words of the diary on this subject:

> The President said: "Without referring to other instances, on two important occasions, at least, your steadiness and wisdom have kept me from mistakes into which I should have fallen. On one of these occasions you allude to, against my judgment at the time—you almost forced me into the matter of signing the late Cuban message, I now see how right it was, and I desire most sincerely to thank you. The measure was right, and the whole country acquiesces in it." He repeated that he wished to thank me especially for those two occasions. They were, one, preventing the issuing, last August and September, of the proclamation of Cuban belligerency, which he had signed, and which he wrote me a note instructing me to sign, (which I did,) and to issue, (which I did not,) and second, the Cuban message of thirteenth June.

There are other entries relating to President Grant's views on the Cuban question, but those given are the most important.

SPANIARDS KILL EACH OTHER.

Two Columns Blunder in Darkness and Smoke—Thirty Dead.

HAVANA, March 15.—An untoward military accident that happened last night, growing out of a misunderstanding of the reply to a challenge, resulted in the killing of twelve soldiers and the wounding of a number of others.

A small band of insurgents had set fire to the cane and buildings on a sugar estate near Mariano, Province of Havana. The smoke attracted the attention of two columns of Spanish troops who were advancing in search of the rebels. The column which first arrived on the estate intrenched themselves as a precaution against any sudden attack from the insurgents, who were supposed to be near.

The second column, consisting of the San Quintin Battalion, arrived on the scene after dark. As they approached the intrenchment of the first column they were hailed by the usual "Alerta!" from a picket, and responded by calling out the name of their battalion—San Quintin. The picket, confused by the sudden appearance of the column, misunderstood the reply, taking it, from the similarity of sound, to be Quintin Bandera, the name of one of the rebel leaders.

He at once concluded that the insurgents were moving to attack the column to which he belonged, and, without further parley, discharged his piece and fell back to the intrenchments, where the report of his rifle had caused all the troops to seize their arms and prepare to repel an attack.

The second column had, in the meantime, continued to advance, supposing that they had come upon the rebels for whom they were looking. They had not gone far before the first column poured a volley into their ranks. The second column returned the fire, and then, in response to an order, fixed their bayonets and rushed forward to take the intrenchments by storm. As they went over the intrenchments the first column poured another volley into them, and then, when the troops came into close quarters, it was discovered, from the uniforms and flags, that a fatal blunder had been made.

It is reported that the loss on both sides in killed and wounded was over thirty, but there is a strong suspicion that it was much greater.

All the circumstances tended to the making of the mistake. Besides the darkness, the smoke from the burning canefields perverted the combatants from recognizing each other. The mistake is greatly deplored, and, though it is generally held to have been unavoidable, it is certain that the officers in command of the columns will be court-martialed.

CHICAGO FIGHTERS FOR CUBANS.

Members of the Black Hussars Said to Have Considered an Offer.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Señor George Gomez, said to be a nephew of Gen. Gomez, is in Chicago on a secret mission to aid Cuba's independence. According to all reports, offers have been made previously and are now being renewed to both private troops and individuals in Chicago to get them to go and fight for Cuban liberty.

It is reported that two months ago the Black Hussars, a crack cavalry troop, were selected for a most flattering offer from the insurgents. The Black Hussars were offered as a troop, the story goes, $1,000 apiece to go to Cuba and fight on the insurgent side. Their horses, arms, and uniforms, it is said, were to be purchased from them by the Cuban Government, and would be at their disposal during their term of fighting. In case of success attending the patriot cause, pensions, according to the story, were to be given to the survivors and to the families of those killed.

A number of the members of the Black Hussars were in favor of the proposed expedition, it is said. Headed by their Captain, Thomas H. Quincy, they are said to have come out plainly in favor of the scheme. Then the majority, headed by the cooler and wiser heads in the troop, asserted itself. Capt. Quincy was relieved from command in the middle of his term of office, and Samuel B. Foster, Attorney for the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railroad, was elected in his place. Foster, although absent from the city at the time, was known to favor moderate and cool-headed action, and, it is stated, was opposed to accepting the offer of the Cuban Government.

Since the election of Capt. Foster, the majority against the proposed expedition, says the narrator of the story, has held the reins of government in the troop, and all efforts of the warlike minority have been laughed to scorn. But the contagion, it is reported, has spread to the sister troop of the Chicago Hussars, and many of that body are said to be considering similar offers to those made individually to the Black Hussars.

Señor Gomez arrived in town Wednesday night, and is still here, although his whereabouts is carefully concealed by his friends. Since his arrival, the talk among the more warlike of the Hussars about Cuba is said to have broken out afresh.

NINETEEN MINISTERS SLAIN.

List of Protestant Ministers Who Have Been Martyred in Armenia.

The Armenian Relief Association of this city has prepared the following list of Protestant ministers who have been put to death in Armenia for refusing to become Mohammedans:

The Rev. KRIKOR, pastor at Ichme, killed Nov. 6, 1895.
The Rev. KRIKOR TAMZARIEN.
The Rev. BOGHOS ATLASIAN, killed Nov. 13.
The Rev. MARDIROS SIRAGANIAN of Arabkir, killed Nov. 13.
The Rev. GARABED KILIJJIAN of Sivas, killed Nov. 12.
The Rev. Mr. STEPAN of the Anglican Church at Marash, killed Nov. 18.
The preacher of a village of Hajin, killed at Marash Nov. 18.
The Rev. KRIKOR BAGHDASARIAN, retired preacher, killed at Harpoot, Nov. 18.
Retired preacher at Divrik, killed Nov. 8.
The Rev. GARABED RESSEIAN, pastor at Cherwouk, killed Nov. 5.
The Rev. METEAN MINASIAN, pastor at Sherik.
The pastor at Cutteroul, killed Nov. 6.
The preacher at Cutteroul, killed Nov. 6.
The Rev. SARKIS NARKASHJIAN, pastor at Chounkoush, killed Nov. 14.
The pastor of the church at Severek.
The pastor of the church at Adiyaman.
The Rev. HOHANNES HACHIDORIAN, pastor at Kilisse, killed Nov. 7.
The preacher at Karabesh, near Diarbekir, killed Nov. 7.
The Rev. MARDIROS TARZIAN, pastor at Keserik, near Harpoot.

The association announces that many priests have become Moslems to save their lives, and that their churches have been turned into mosques.

A MOB IN THE STREETS OF VIENNA.

Excitement After a Visit to Graves of the Victims of 1848.

VIENNA, March 15.—Several thousand persons went to-day to the cemetery where are buried the victims of the revolution of 1848, to-day being celebrated as the anniversary of the insurrection in this city and the flight of Prince Metternich, the Chancellor of the empire.

After the ceremonies in the cemetery the crowd attempted to march to the Reichsrathsgebäude, the Houses of Parliament, which are situated on the Ring Strasse, opposite the Volksgarten, their intention being to make a demonstration.

A detachment of mounted police prevented the crowd from proceeding thither, but not until they had had a fight with the mob. So far as known, nobody was seriously hurt. Several arrests were made.

Foreign Miscellaneous Reports.

—The British steamship Armenian, Capt. McConkey, which arrived at Liverpool yesterday from Boston, was in collision in the Mersey with the British steamship Royal Prince, from Jaffa for Manchester. Both vessels sustained slight damage.

—The British steamship Sedgemore, Capt. Bartlett, at Liverpool from Baltimore, landed the crew of the American schooner Melvin, Capt. Gaskill, from Philadelphia for Beaufort, S. C. The crew was taken off the Melvin March 3.

—A commission from the diocese of Buffalo, N. Y., consisting of the Revs. Fathers Barlow, Brougham, Sullivan, and Hamel, has presented a generous offertory to the Pope from the Catholics of Buffalo.

The Watchman Was the Thief.

Robert Naphias, a watchman, of 117 Ridge Street, told Capt. Walsh of the Delancey Street Station Saturday night that the store of Jacob Friedman, his employer, at 237 Rivington Street, had been robbed of $100 worth of clothing. The Captain decided to arrest Naphias on suspicion. Twenty-four hours' imprisonment made the watchman break down, and he confessed that he and another were the thieves. The goods, he said, were in possession of Louis Prince of 262 Rivington Street. Capt. Walsh found 400 cigars in Prince's place, and arrested him. A second search last night discovered Friedman's clothing. The prisoners will be arraigned in Essex Market Court this morning. The police are looking for Naphias's companion.

Benai Berith Club Entertains.

A pleasant entertainment was enjoyed by a large number of invited guests of the Benai Berith Club last night at the clubhouse, corner of Lexington Avenue and Sixtieth Street. It was "ladies' night," and the storm did not deter a goodly attendance. The early part of the night was passed in listening to musical selections and some readings, all of which were received with approbation. The later hours were spent in dancing, and enjoyment reigned supreme long after midnight. The club's entertainments are extremely popular, and invitations to them are eagerly sought. The next social evening will take place about the middle of April.

Would Not Receive a Dying Woman.

Dr. Gardner of Bellevue Hospital took a woman dying from consumption to Bellevue last night after she had been refused by a St. Vincent's Hospital ambulance surgeon. She is Eva Trafier, twenty-four years old, of 63 Macdougal Street. Her condition for the last week has been critical. She and her husband complained of not having enough to eat. Mrs. Trafier believed herself to be dying yesterday, and sent to St. Vincent's Hospital for an ambulance. The surgeon who answered the call refused to take her away. Dr. Gardner, who took her to Bellevue, said that the long ride across town would probably result fatally.

Bishop Potter Confirms.

Bishop Potter visited the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, yesterday morning and confirmed a class of eighteen women and young girls and ten men and boys. After the confirmation service, in which he was assisted by the Rev. Percy Grant, rector of the church, the Bishop made an address to those just confirmed. The music of the services was a prominent feature, and was furnished by the regular choir of the church.

Second Battery Goes to Church.

The Second Battery of the National Guard attended service at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, on Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. A service of song and prayer was rendered, and the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Morgan, preached.

BERMUDA GOES TO SEA

No Interference by Government or Spanish Authorities.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION ON BOARD

Secrecy Maintained as to the Cuban Patriots Who Are Passengers—Gen. Garcia Not One.

Unmolested, the steamship Bermuda left this port yesterday plentifully laden with sinews of war for the fighting patriots of Cuba. No revenue cutter nor Government official attempted to intercept her. She weighed anchor at 8:15 A. M., and, circling around, dropped down through the Narrows, passing Quarantine at 8:40 o'clock, and out by Sandy Hook at 10 o'clock, where she headed southward.

Though the movements of those connected with the expedition were so shrouded in mystery that it was not possible to learn which of the leaders went aboard, or whether the vessel carried any considerable number more than her crew, the loading of her cargo was done without attempt at concealment.

Tugs and lighters were alongside all day Saturday. A quantity of ice was put aboard in the morning, and during the afternoon the steam lighters J. S. T. Stranahan, already under bond pending a libel suit in connection with the Bermuda's first attempt to leave port with men and munitions, and the Columbia of the Greenpoint Lighterage Company, lay alongside on either hand, and were busily engaged hoisting on board a cargo consisting of cases suspiciously like those originally found on the Stranahan, and containing rifles, cutlasses, cartridges, dynamite, general equipments, and provisions.

A number of the Bermuda's crew had deserted since her detention Feb. 23, and, to fill their places, ten seamen, two firemen, and a boy were shipped in the last two days, and most of them were taken aboard Saturday night.

John D. Hart, who is under indictment for infraction of the neutrality laws in connection with the Bermuda case; Capt. Samuel Hughes, under similar indictment; and the vessel's new commander, went aboard Saturday night, but returned later to the Stevens House, where they had been staying for several days. Capts. Hughes and O'Brien put up there for the night. First Engineer Thomas Neilson, Second Engineer Howden, and Chief Steward Taylor, all under bond to appear as witnesses in the cases of Garcia, Guerra, Hughes, Hart, and Capt. Brabazon, were at a Whitehall Street Hotel, and were seen near the Battery Saturday evening. Whether they went to the Bermuda that night or yesterday morning could not be learned. Neilson's wife, who was to have accompanied the original expedition, was said to have gone aboard again a day or two ago. Pilot E. W. Turnure went aboard also Saturday night.

The tug R. J. Barrett, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, took Capt. O'Brien and a fireman from the Battery Pier out to the steamship, still at anchor below Liberty Island, but making preparations to get under way. Alongside at that hour was the tug G. W. Wright, which is supposed to have taken off to her the engineers, the chief steward, and Capt. Hughes. The latter went aboard in some way, at any rate, but did not remain, as he came back to the Stevens House, where he settled a bill for himself and a man named Boyd whose identity or connection with the enterprise has not thus far developed. Mr. Hart had left the hotel at 10 o'clock the preceding evening, after returning from the Bermuda, bidding all good-bye. Whether or not he went aboard the Bermuda again could not be learned. He was said to have been looking for a tug at a late hour. His departure, coupled with another incident of the evening, gave rise to various speculations yesterday. The incident referred to was the simultaneous action of Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Cuban Republic, who has been living at the Astor House. Gen. Palma gave up his room at 10 o'clock Saturday evening. His suggestion, the merits of which could not be determined yesterday, was that Gen. Palma, with other leaders of the revolutionary movement, were going to Cuba to perfect the organization of the provisional Government of the insurgents, preparatory to its anticipated recognition by the United States.

Inquiry will also now be made for Col. F. O. Perez, who, though chief of staff of Gen. Antonio Maceo in the field, left Cuba after the failure of the Bermuda's first expedition and arrived here on March 10. It was said that he had come here on a private mission. The nature of this mission might become known, it was said yesterday, with the departure of the Bermuda.

Capt. O'Brien took out his clearance papers Friday for Vera Cruz, Mexico, though the vessel first cleared for Santa Martha, United States of Colombia, where, Mr. Hart said, she was going for a cargo of fruit. Boatmen who are acquainted with the new master gave vent to some mirthful comment at the announcement of the Bermuda's alleged destination.

"Count on it," they said, "John O'Brien is going to Cuba, and he's the man to get there."

Capt. John, who is over sixty years old, is an old Hell Gate pilot, and long had the piloting of the Red Cross Line boats, having a pilot's license for the entire coast from Hell Gate to Halifax. He has had experience with filibustering enterprises before. He was on the South Portland and the City of Mexico during the Haitian war, and ran the schooner yacht Rambler down there with ammunite aboard. No man any other master would consent to have for a shipmate. He was also on the Stranahan when that lighter put munitions of war for the Cubans on board the steamship Horsa off Barnegat.

A recent report that two vessels for Cuba bound, with reinforcements and supplies, would shortly leave this port directed attention yesterday to the late sailing Saturday night of the small fruit steamer Schleswig, which was cleared for Inagua, Haiti. The Schleswig, whose agents are Funch, Edye & Co., is a mail steamship of the New-York and Haiti Packet Company. She spent two days loading general cargo at Pier 1 North River. There appeared no reason whatever for suspecting her of complicity with the Bermuda, and it was only the late hour of her sailing that led to a suggestion that she would meet that vessel outside the three-mile limit of the Government's jurisdiction and put aboard a party of filibusters, who would thus secure immunity from the interference that might follow should they be found on the same vessel with war supplies within the waters of the United States. The suggestion gained little credence.

There was great activity aboard the Bermuda all Saturday night. Lights burned brightly and smoke poured from the funnel. A couple of newspaper tugs lay conveniently by for observation. One of these tugs, representing United Press papers, followed the Bermuda outside the Hook yesterday morning, and following them was discovered another tug, the R. J. Moran, said to contain Spanish spies. They had kept out of sight during the night, but when the Bermuda got under way their tug steamed out to the Hook after her.

The night and early morning were clear, and the Bermuda's operations as she left her anchorage could be easily seen from the Battery. She gathered a headway of between 9 and 10 knots as she headed down the ship channel. The weather thickened before she got outside, and snow began to fall, and before she had dropped her pilot at the station boat the marine observer at Sandy Hook lost sight of her. The Moran was unable to keep up the pace and also soon lost the track. The big ocean-going tug Storm King, in which were the reporters, however, is a fast boat, and she followed the Bermuda down to a point between Asbury Park and Long Branch. No other craft appeared to interfere or to contribute to the ship's company, and the Bermuda proceeded alone on her mission to Cuba.

Gen. Calixto Garcia was not one of those who sailed on the Bermuda. A reporter who called at his home, 258 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, saw Mrs. Garcia. She said: "The General went out a little while ago, but will be back for dinner. He did not go on the Bermuda. He promised me he would not go."

The Spanish Consul General, Arturo Baldasano, was seen at his home, 68 West Ninety-seventh Street. He said that he had known of the Bermuda's intended departure, but he refused to discuss the subject.

CONTESTING HER MOTHER'S WILL.

Miss R. A. Richmond, Allowed $1,600 a Year, Wants a Larger Share of the Millions.

BATAVIA, N. Y., March 15.—Summons and complaints in a Supreme Court action brought by Miss Rosalind A. Richmond of New-York to have the will of her grandmother, the late Mary E. Richmond, adjudged void, have been served on a number of the heirs of the estate.

The plaintiff's complaint alleges upon information and belief that Mrs. Richmond made and signed what is alleged to be her last will and testament "under duress and restraint, and by means of fraud and deceit practiced upon her."

Under the will Miss Richmond is allowed an income of $1,000 per year. The Richmond estate is rated at between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000.

PATRICK H. KELLEY ASSIGNS.

One of the Leading Merchants of St. Paul Forced to an Adjustment.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 15.—Patrick H. Kelley, one of the foremost men of the State, has made an assignment. For a quarter of a century Mr. Kelley has been a leading wholesale merchant of St. Paul, is at present a member of the Legislature, was for ten years National Democratic Committeeman for Minnesota, and has always been foremost in the promotion of public works.

The assignment is made to John F. Meagher of Mankato, a close political and personal friend of Mrs. Kelley. The P. H. Kelley Mercantile Company has not yet made an assignment, but it was announced that it would at once proceed to adjust its affairs in the same way that Mr. Kelley had chosen. Mr. Kelley was ill at the Merchants' Hotel this evening, and could not be seen, but a warm personal friend said the assignment should not be regarded as a failure, but merely as an adjustment.

BRITISH TROOPS FOR EGYPT.

They Will Leave Cairo Wednesday—France Objects to Cost.

PARIS, March 15.—A dispatch from Cairo says that Lord Cromer, the British Diplomatic Agent in Egypt, announced yesterday to the Egyptian Cabinet that 1,000 British troops, to reinforce those already in Egypt, would leave March 18 for Cairo.

The dispatch adds that the Cabinet decided to defray the expenses of the expedition from the Egyptian budget. A first credit of £100,000 will be asked for. Public opinion is against the expedition as being needless.

France, as one of the guarantors of the Egyptian bondholders, will not agree to charge the Egyptian funds with the cost of the expedition, which, it is estimated, will amount to £2,000,000.

ROME, March 15.—A dispatch to the Corriere Della Sera from Massowah says that in consequence of the peace negotiations with Emperor Menelik the Italian campaign against the Abyssinians is ended for the present. This dispatch adds that the correspondent of the Corriere will return at once to Italy.

"SKIN'S" LUCK AT POKER.

Ah Sin was not his name. What it really is no one may know. To his shipmates of the Nova Scotian Bark Strathisla he was known simply as "Skin." That was part of a name she shipped under at Manila. There was an affix to the inelegant cognomen, but what the whole of it spelled out the sailormen of the bluenose craft have forgotten, or, perhaps, never knew.

"The name we knows him by is well enough as it is, matey. It don't need no splicing, whether long nor short. An' what's more, it fits. Me an' me mates here can tell you it does, an' its likely they can tell you somethin' about somethin' else, tho' that ain't saying as they knows anything about the subject."

The companions of the mariner nodded approval, and the speaker thrust his hands deep into empty pockets, and stared into the opaque square representing a window in the house called Sailor's Home.

"A round dozen of us an' him making the thirteenth. An' we sailed on the thirteenth of the month, which fell on Friday, an' here we are, with not a dozen pennies between us fur a twelve months' job, an' him a-rowlin' in riches"—interpolated a little man whose feet were encased in long sea-boots and whose head was half hid beneath a rough and ragged cap.

"'Ze leetle game, whata you calla ze poke, youa hava four queen, he hava four king; you hava four king, he hava four ace; you hava four ace, he hava straighta flush, beata all—taka the mon." This from a dark-skinned toiler of the sea, who expressively punctuated his tale of defeated hopes and baffled energies with outspread palms and shoulders that rose and fell.

"It was this way, matey. He comes on board at Manila an' says he's a carpenter, an' the Captain he wanted a wood butcher an' ships him. An' the first job he puts him at we finds he knows as much about wood butchering as we knowed about poker, which it wasn't enough to sail by.

"But he sholy was circumspectial, an' the umbrageous way he excruciated wid dem cyards was discommodious," offered an ebony-skinned member, who might have been a seacook or anything else that wasn't African.

Freed from the restraints of dialect, this is the story as jointly told by the victims, one filling in a missing detail whenever a narrator's memory failed.

"Skin," the smooth-spoken and deft of hand, had introduced the game known as "the great American" into that company of innocents. Before his advent among them they had spent their dog watches in the time-honored fashion of merchantmen and their watches below in their bunks. But when "Skin" came among them bunks knew them not, and the decks in twilight hours never resounded to the slap of feet in hornpipe dances.

The crew had a little money and many manila cigars when "Skin" scraped over the gangway, but there was a swift readjustment of fortunes after his advent. The cigars he sold to dealers ashore, and the money he kept. Then the Pacific stretched out beneath them and the days lengthened and became tiresome. None but "Skin" had anything to make poker worth the playing, and poker for marks is voted as no fun, even by novices.

Then "Skin," the fertile, suggested that they play for clothes, and a game that lasted as long as the slop chest could furnish apparel was immediately on. The men made requisition on the Captain for sundry articles of clothing, and received them without demur, the same being charged to their account in slop chest figures.

Then all was feverish joy again. One player, through the careful negligence of dealer "Skin" would find himself possessed of three of a kind, and would open a jack pot with a sou'wester. Another, holding a pat straight, would see that bet and raise it a pair of sea boots. And another would chip in with a pea jacket, and "Skin" would call with four of a kind, and pack his hostages away in chests.

Then broke a day when the slop chest was empty, its contents having been transferred to the many chests of "Skin." And soon thereafter was sighted a ship dismasted, and her crew was rescued and brought on board. The luck of "Skin" shone forth once more resplendent. The shipwrecked had no clothes and he had plenty. The crew had money due them, and the Captain was complaisant and gave many receipts collectable upon presentation to agents here. And thus it was that the crew of the wrecked ship W. G. Davis was provided for from a shifted slop chest, and it was in this wise that the crew of the bark Strathisla, saving always one, was paid off last week with little coin and less clothes.

Fatal Imitation of William Tell.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 15.—An attempt to imitate the famous archery feat of William Tell was made here yesterday afternoon with fatal results. Albert Isaacs and Elmer Ross, thirteen-year-old boys, were playing with a Flobert rifle. Isaacs attempted to shoot something from the head of Ross. The bullet struck the latter in the forehead, penetrating the brain and producing instant death.

Syrian Pool Players Arrested.

Thirty pool players were surprised in the basement of 63 Washington Street last night by Detective Neumeier of the Church Street Police Station. The place is advertised as a "Syrian coffee and poolroom," and is kept by Fixello Shiffen. All the men escaped by a rear door except the proprietor and eight, who were arrested. They will be tried in the Centre Street Police Court to-day.

RALLY OF THE NEW ORDER

Patty Watkins Conducts a Meeting in Cooper Union.

DEFENDS THE ACTION OF THE BOOTHS

Salvation Army Meetings and Speeches—An Officer Who Sneered at America Rebuked.

The first regular meeting of "God's American Volunteers," as ex-Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth call their new religious organization, was held last night in Cooper Union. The Great hall was crowded to the doors with persons who expected Mrs. Booth and Patty Watkins to conduct the services, but Mrs. Booth did not arrive.

Patty Watkins presided. When she entered the hall a few minutes after 8 o'clock she was given an enthusiastic welcome by the audience, which cheered for several minutes. She was given another ovation when she rose to speak.

"I did not expect, several weeks ago, to be with you to-night," she said. "I'm not in my new uniform yet, but this is my own; this bonnet is my own, and bye and bye I'll come out all right. We are for God and for America."

Miss Watkins sang "Hallelujah." She said the meeting would be open to those who wished to relate their experiences, and several ex-members of the Salvation Army on the platform spoke.

"I feel as proud over being saved as a peacock with his tail painted red, white, and blue," one of them said.

"My besetting sins" another said, "were pride and smoking, but now, thank God, I have no pride, and I don't smoke."

"I suppose you have seen me before," Patty Watkins said. "I need your sympathy. I find I am getting to be a very poor beggar. But offerings depend more upon good givers than poor beggars. Some of my friends told me that when I died they would put on my tombstone the inscription: 'And it came to pass, the beggar died.'

"To-night I am a volunteer. In the past I have asked you for money and you responded nobly. I am glad we know each other a little bit. We shall come to know each other a good deal better.

"I entered the Salvation Army thirteen years ago. Most of my time has been passed in this city.

"I feel heartily in sympathy with Commander Ballington Booth and his wife. I know what they had to face when they came to this country and the difficulties they have had to contend with since. I have traveled with them. I have always known Mrs. Booth to be a true, consistent woman. She has shared our troubles and has not lived any better than the rest of us.

"For the step I have taken I don't feel a little bit condemned. I have been argued with by friends on the other side, but I am not one to turn this way to-day and that way to-morrow. I have a mind of my own. I don't throw stones at the Salvation Army, for I owe much to the army.

"I don't believe Commander Ballington Booth had any idea of an independent organization when he left the Salvation Army. He and his wife have been brought to realize that the country demands them to take the stand they have taken.

"We have not a great financial backing, but we feel that the American people will give their sympathy and their money. In Newark this afternoon the people who met with us in a small hall gave us over $100. I don't think you people here want Newark to beat Cooper Union. Give for 'God and America.'"

The collection was taken, and Miss Watkins announced that it amounted to $72.36.

"You've done very nicely," she said, sarcastically, "and now I'm going to come around and visit you. You thought I'd come, and that's why you kept back so much change."

While Miss Watkins was taking up another collection, Fred Lindsay, who resigned with her from the Salvation Army, played a cornet solo.

Miss Watkins said that she had received $24.10, making the total of the collection $96.46, for which she thanked the audience. She delivered an address, and, in response to her appeal, several men and women professed conversion.

Another meeting will be held to-night in the Gospel Tabernacle, in West Thirty-fifth Street, near Broadway.

An all-day rally was held yesterday at Salvation Army Headquarters, in West Fourteenth Street.

Commissioner Booth presided over the morning, afternoon, and evening services. She was assisted by Commissioner Carleton, Adjutant Pease, Capt. Elizabeth Clarke, and Major Susan F. Swift, who came here from England Saturday. Nineteen men and women went to the front after the morning service.

Major Swift made a short address at the afternoon service. She asked for a collection, and said she longed to see a few American dollars, because she was an American.

Commissioner Carleton announced that Commissioner and Mrs. Booth-Tucker would leave England next Saturday and would be due here March 28. The intention was, he said, to give them a great reception on the evening of Friday, April 3, in Carnegie Hall, if that hall could be procured.

Commissioner Eva Booth delivered a long address, in the course of which she said she could not boast of being either Irish, Scotch, or American, "but just a chip from the old block." She said she loved America and Americans, and would be sorry to leave this country. Miss Booth said controversies were at the bottom of many troubles. They do not strengthen, but weaken every cause.

"Jonah," she said, "was told to go to Nineveh, but he refused and started for Tarsus. The result was he got in trouble, was thrown overboard, and was swallowed by a whale. He didn't get along at all. If he had obeyed instructions he would have been all right."

Many in the audience thought Miss Booth referred to her brother.

It was announced at National Headquarters yesterday that the Rev. Francis E. Clark of Boston, President of the United Societies of Christian Endeavor, had joined the auxiliaries.

Major Susan F. Swift is a daughter of George H. Swift, a lawyer of Poughkeepsie. She attended a seminary in Bridgeport, Conn., and in 1879 entered Vassar College, from which she was graduated in 1883. It was her intention to enter the Protestant Episcopal order of the Sisterhood of the Good Shepherd, but she went with her sister to Europe. In London they both became interested in the Salvation Army and joined it. Miss Swift's sister, Mrs. Brangle, is a Staff Captain.

Miss Swift became editor of The International Journal, and later traveled through the Continent, Asia, and North Africa. She penetrated as far as Biskra, Algeria. She has also traveled through Canada and the United States in the interest of the army. In London she established a newsboys' home similar to the institution in this city, and acted as private secretary to Miss Eva Booth. She also had charge of the English Auxiliary League. She expects to be in this country a month.

Major Swift said yesterday she did not know whether Mrs. Booth would come over here or not. She said the English soldiers were amazed at the withdrawal of Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth from the army and could not understand how they could leave it.

There was trouble in the Bowery barracks yesterday afternoon. Ensign Crawford, an Englishman, said sneeringly that Americans did not care for the lower orders of men so long as they could swim on top, and he said the American flag represented only the upper half of the people.

This statement aroused the ire of R. J. Miller and several other soldiers who heard it, and they protested. Miller said that as Crawford was supported with American money, he should not cast slurs on Americans or their flag. Other speeches of similar import were made. Ensign Crawford pacified the audience by apologizing.

Nearly a third of the Bowery corps has resigned from the Salvation Army. Its ranks may be further depleted next week.

Ballington Booth Speaks in Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., March 15.—Ballington Booth addressed a large audience in Music Hall here this afternoon and was enthusiastically received. He spoke of his new army of God's American Volunteers, and said that while he would not put a straw in the pathway of the old army to check its progress he had been impelled to start this new army because of the many urgent entreaties to do so he had received from north, east, south, and west.

Ex-Major Glenn also spoke. A large American flag was draped about the speaker's desk, and the hall was crowded to the doors, about half the audience being women. One hundred dollars was subscribed for the cause and a number of volunteers joined the new army. A letter from Gen. Grant was also sold to the highest bidder for the benefit of the cause.

IN OLD NEW-ROCHELLE.

Entries from the "Public Book" That Was Used in the Town from 1699 to 1828.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., March 15.—The public records of the town of New-Rochelle were entered during 129 years—from 1699 to 1828—in a volume of 384 pages, which is now carefully locked up in the safe at the office of the Town Clerk.

The book is about twelve inches long by eight inches wide. It was bound originally in rawhide. The old binding became so much worn that a handsome binding of red and yellow leather was put on over the original covers in 1887. The leaves are of parchment. The ink used was so good that the first records are as plain as though written but a few years ago. Much of the volume is written in French.

The first record was made Dec. 22, 1699. It is: "In general meeting of all the Inhabitants of this town according, Justice Dingley is Servant; Peter Le Roux, heretofore Constable, hass been discharged and Robert Bloomer hass been named in his place for to Exercise the said Charge of Constable and that nemini contradittenti."

The same assembly appointed two surveyors to see that the plantation fences were at "Leas four foot hay" until the next March. The surveyors were to be careful after that time that the fences should be "four foot an half hay," and that there should be "from the ground upward four feet no more opening than five inches."

The record is referred as a "Publik Book," and it was bought for the record of "publik affairs."

Among the names mentioned in the earliest records are Le Count, Guion, Badeau, de Bonrepos, Sycard, Flandreaux, Lembert, and Allaire. The name of de Bonrepos has been shortened to Burpo by the local branch of the family. Other French names have been changed by spelling them phonetically in English, while some of the original spellings are still retained.

Records relative to freeing slaves begin to appear in 1787, when at least three negroes were given their liberty. In 1788 £30 was voted for the poor. The sum of £3 10d was paid the same year to Dr. Smith for tending a "sick Dutchman." The Dutchman the following year secured 15s 8d. An ordinance was passed in 1792 to exclude hogs from the highways, unless they had rings in their noses.

Louis A. Pintard, in 1802, was permitted to remove stone from Drake Avenue on condition that he would fill up the holes.

The book ends with the record of the town meeting April 1, 1828, when town officers were elected. The meeting voted $400 for the poor, and resolved that a law about pigs should remain in force, instructed that a new book for records should be purchased, transacted other routine business, and adjourned for one year.

One of the stories of old New-Rochelle, of which there is no written record, is that a negro was burned at the stake near the intersection of North and Hugenot Streets for killing his mistress. The story of the burning of the negro was often related by the late Louis Coutant, in whose family it had been handed down from one generation to another.

The town "Publik Book" that is now guarded so carefully was missing when George T. Davis became Town Clerk in 1874. Mr. Davis, on investigating the matter, found it had been loaned, and after considerable trouble got it back to its place.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Mrs. Ellis Bartlett.

Mrs. Ellis Bartlett, daughter of the late John King Ashmead of Philadelphia, died yesterday at Tunbridge Wells, England, in the eightieth year of her age. She was the mother of Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, M. P., a former Civil Lord of the Admiralty, and W. L. Ashmead Bartlett, M. P., who, in 1881, married Baroness Burdett-Coutts, whose name he assumed.

Mrs. Bartlett was a descendant of Theodore Lehman, who was a companion of William Penn, and who received from him a large grant of land in Philadelphia. Her husband, who was a native of Plymouth, Mass., was a lineal descendant of Robert Bartlett, one of the Pilgrim Fathers, who sailed in the ship Ann in 1623. Robert Bartlett married Mary, daughter of Richard Warren, who sailed to New-England in the Mayflower in 1620.

Robert Graham.

Robert Graham, a retired jeweler, died at his home, 639A Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, Friday. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, seventy-one years ago, and had been a resident of Brooklyn for forty-three years. He was a member of the Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church.

He leaves two daughters and two sons. One of his sons, Robert McGowan Graham, is the well-known organist. Funeral services will be held at his home to-night.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—SAVOY—John G. Deshler of Columbus, Ohio.

—ALBEMARLE—Congressman Franklin Bartlett.

—NORMANDIE—Signor Cremonini and Mlle. L

TROPHIES OF SPORTSMEN

Magnificent Collection Now on View at the Garden.

SPORTSMEN'S EXPOSITION ALL READY.

Guns, Rods, Yachts, Launches, Cycles, and Sporting Goods Galore—A Few of the Novel Features.

Madison Square Garden has gone through one more of those wonderful metamorphoses that are its fate, and this morning is transformed into a temporary paradise for sportsmen. All day yesterday carpenters and decorators were busy preparing for the opening of the Sportsmen's Exposition, the second annual affair of the kind. Successful as was the original show of a year ago, that to be held this year will surpass it in every way. The exhibitions will be larger, more complete, and more varied, with a number of features to attract attention that were not then thought of.

On the main floor of the Garden five aisles have been laid out, on each side of which the trade exhibitors have arranged their shows in the most attractive fashion possible. Here are rifles and shotguns of foreign and domestic makes, ranging in value from a few dollars up to several hundreds, some of the latter showing the most delicate and fanciful of engraving on stocks and barrels. There are cartridges of every possible variety, ranging in size from a very minute fraction of an inch up to the heavy things that are used in the rapid-fire guns that are now a part of the equipment of every naval vessel in the world, cartridges whose projectiles will bore a hole through six inches of cast steel as neatly as if it were done with an auger. At one side of the Garden there is ready for use a powder mill in which employes from the Hazard Powder Mills will show how the powder now generally in use is manufactured.

For fishermen there is now in the Garden an assortment of rods and tackle of all kinds that will be a revelation to even the experts, as the very best possible handiwork has been put up for the show. There are more kinds of flies than Izaak Walton ever dreamed of as a possibility, and this afternoon there will be young ladies at work showing how these flies are made.

Boats of all kinds are there, from the motor launches thirty-five feet in length down to the dainty skiff and patent boats that can be disjointed and almost rolled up for carrying in a knapsack. A model of the famous half-rater, Ethelwynn, and several others of her style, are mounted at one end of the Garden, and the centre of the big space is taken up with a grand display of all the accessories for sports of a hundred different kinds.

At the Fourth Avenue end of the Garden are, however, the things that will attract the most general attention. All day yesterday a few of the Piegan tribe of Indians were busily engaged putting in place their tepees, where they will entertain in genuine Indian fashion during the week. There will be a genuine reproduction of an Indian camp, thanks to the enterprise of the publishers of Forest and Stream, who have brought here the Piegan chief, Bear Chief, one of his squaws, and a couple of other members of the tribe. Bear Chief himself was on hand yesterday, supervising the erection of his lodge and the construction of the sweat house and other necessary attractions of his camp. He is an undersized sort of an Indian, and does not look like a scalp collector, which the press agent, Sam Crane, says was his occupation until the practice of hunting buffalo and settlers went out of fashion among the swells of the plain.

Bear Chief can give the average Chinese laundryman a few points on the cue business, as he wore three of them, one at the back, in the usual Chinese fashion, and one on each side of his head. His personal appearance is not altogether prepossessing, but he does not seem to be particularly dangerous. He looks like a man one would much rather meet on a dark night than he would one of the tough young men from the gashouse district. Bear Chief has a large assortment of bows and arrows and primitive hunting implements, with the use of which he is supposed to be familiar. His quaws will do the usual bead work that female members of the tribe have in their 5 o'clock teas on the plains. They probably will not object to swapping these off for coin of the realm with visitors to the show who may have a fancy for needle work of this sort.

Next to the Indian camp there is a trader's camp, which has been arranged by C. G. Gunther's Sons, and which will certainly be one of the prime attractions of the show. It is a typical log cabin, in the interior of which an old-fashioned fireplace has been constructed with a crane, on which hangs the soup kettle ready for use. A fire of logs will be kept going at all hours in the hut, which is hung with lanterns to light up the display of live and stuffed animals with which the cabin is well filled. Outside the cabin are stuffed wolves, deer, bear, and other animals of the chase, the whole making a most attractive exhibition.

Just beyond this a lot of guides from the Maine woods were busily engaged yesterday constructing their log cabin, where they will entertain visitors during the week with all sorts of marvelous tales of life in the Aroostook region. What they do not know about hunting and fishing they will invent for the entertainment of the crowds. The guides are said to be men who have been selected because of their vivid imaginations, but at the same time with a fondness for telling the truth. All their fish stories may be believed implicitly if one cares to. But there is nothing compulsory about it.

Miss Cornelia T. Crosby will be in charge of this exhibition, which is made by the State of Maine. She has brought with her a lot of pets from the Maine streams in the shape of trout and salmon, these occupying a lot of fish tanks that have been furnished by the United States Government. Miss Crosby was as picturesque as any of her exhibits yesterday afternoon as she flitted about the Garden in a hunter's costume of skins that had been dyed a pale green color. On her head she wore a sort of Tam o' Shanter cap of bright red, the costume therefore being strikingly effective. She amused the visitors to the show yesterday particularly by her almost childish delight over the huge gold and diamond belt that was presented by Richard K. Fox for the heavyweight championship of the world. This is the bauble which has been in the possession of John L. Sullivan, Jacob Kilrain, and James J. Corbett, and which Robert Fitzsimmons and Corbett are now having a newspaper battle about.

That belt was shown in the music hall, where is gathered the greatest and most interesting collection of athletic trophies ever made. One of the most striking collections is that of Gus Zimmerman, the rifle shot, which contains about 200 prizes, and even then represents but a part of the medals and trophies he has won through his prowess with the rifle. The medals won in Germany, France, Switzerland, Austria, England, and this country are all neatly arranged in the shape of a huge star in a cabinet about 12 feet in height and nearly as broad. A few things, like a silver service of 100 pieces and a cartload of silver pieces and bric-a-brac, are omitted, as there was not room for the display of the whole lot. Mr. Zimmerman does not know how many trophies he has won, but he knows that they exceed in number the total of trophies of any other marksman in the world.

The trophies won by the Princeton students take up a considerable amount of space on the side wall, where they are set, as well as a very large showcase, in which the cups and medals have been placed so as to be better seen. There is a string of footballs that will recall to visitors many a hard-fought game on the grid-ironed field, baseballs that tell of struggles that have set thousands of students to cheering in frenzied fashion, and all the medals won by that most gentlemanly and popular of athletes, the late Walter C. Dohm, that he willed to the university just before his death. Among the other trophies are the Championship Wanamaker Cup for the class relay races, recently presented to the Athletic Association by Rodman Wanamaker of Philadelphia; the football banners, which represent Princeton's championships won in 1877, 1878, 1879, 1885, 1889, and 1893; the championship lacrosse banners, won in 1883, 1888, and 1889; the championship baseball banners of 1880 and 1891; two class baseball banners, the decorated football won from Harvard in the Princeton-Harvard championship games of 1883, 1884, 1886, 1888, and 1889; the decorated football won from Yale in the Yale-Princeton championship games of 1885, 1889, and 1893; the Farnum Championship Baseball Cup, the championship boat cup for bumping races, the championship cup of the football-kicking contest, the Class Championship Cup in track athletics at the Caledonian games, recently presented to the Athletic Association by John W. Garrett of the class of '95, and the Peace Cup for class championships in the Caledonian games, now in the permanent possession of the class of '93.

This is the only collection of college trophies shown, and the graduates of Yale and Harvard will greatly regret that the silent records of the triumphs of their universities are not there for the public to see. It is the first time that the public has had any such opportunity to see what it is besides glory that the collegians fight for.

A neatly arranged collection of trophies is that of the New-York Athletic Club, one of the largest in the big room. There are banners and cups, and in a neat frame such a collection of individual trophies won by E. J. Giannini as few amateur athletes, even those who have won many more than did Giannini, could show. Some pawnbrokers might be able to make a more numerous show, but it might be hard for amateur athletic champions to do so if they were asked to acount for the prizes they had won. Giannini is one of the honorable exceptions to the rule.

Of the heads of moose and deer, wapiti and elk and caribou, bears and other big game, there are scores on scores, and to those not shown by the professional taxidermist there are attached histories that make them more valuable to the owners than most any of the other of their minor earthly possessions. If these trophies could talk, they would tell of hard chases their once proud owners had led the gentlemen who finally came into possession of them, and would tend to keep drowsiness away from the evening camp fire for weeks at a time. Besides the individual heads and the skins of animals and fish, there are several mounted groups of wild animals, one of the most effective of which is a buffalo being attacked by a flock of a dozen wolves. The artist has managed to reproduce action and life in this group very effectively, and it holds the place of honor in the trophy hall.

A neat case standing near the group contains a selection of some of the very many cups won by Howard Gould's yacht Niagara, a collection that will have especial interest now that it is announced that Mr. Gould has decided to race his yacht against the best of the English yachts again this year.

A fine collection of trophies and cups is that shown by the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, which has been got together by Fred Fortmeyer, the hard-working Secretary of that organization. Unfortunately there are none of the college flags to represent supremacy on the water, but there will be much local interest in some of the trophies that have been loaned by the rowing clubs on the Harlem River.

Championship emblems for bicycling, billiards, tennis, bowling, golf, baseball, football, shooting, and a host of other in-door and out-door sports go to make up a collection that is interesting as it is thoroughly unique.

The show, which will begin this morning, will be open day and evening throughout the week. It is larger and better in every way than that of a year ago, and to the lover of sports there is no place in the city where a couple of days can be spent more entertainingly and instructively than at the Sportsmen's Exposition.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOTING.

Company B Leads in the Gazette Trophy Match.

Seventh Regiment marksmen had three interesting competitions at the armory range on Saturday evening, namely, The Gazette, (second competition;) handicap, and sharpshooters'. The Gazette Trophy Match was won by Company B's team. This contest is open to one team of six men from each company of the regiment. No man is eligible who was first enlisted more than two years prior to the date of the competition. Each man has five shots standing and five prone, and there are two competitions a season. The trophy becomes the absolute property of the company winning it three times. The scores follow:

GAZETTE TROPHY, (SECOND COMPETITION.)

COMPANY B.	Standing.	Prone.	Total.	Aggregate for the Two Matches.
Private L. P. Weber..	24	25	49	....
Private G. F. Jacoby..	24	25	49	....
Private G. H. Fraser.	23	24	47	....
Private C. W. Wood..	23	24	47	....
Private E.B. B. Clark.	21	24	45	....
Private A. D. Prince.	18	23	41	....
Total	133	145	278	538
Company D.....	117	117	234	460
Company C.....	119	125	244	460
Company H.....	113	123	236	460
Company F.....	124	117	241	458
Company K.....	99	110	209	424
Company G.....	110	85	195	402

In the Sharpshooters' Match three prizes are offered—one for best score on first entry, one for best score made by a man who had no previous record of 65 or better, and one for the best score made by a man who had no previous record of 62 or better. Each man had seven shots standing and seven prone. The prize winners:

	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Corp. A. Stevens, Co. F.....	35	35	68
Private J. H. Clark, Co. B.....	33	32	65
Private J. A. Keil, Co. H.....	30	35	65

Other meritorious scores were made by the following:

	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Private J. W. Halstead, Co. C...	34	35	69
Private J. W. Halstead, Co. C...	35	34	69
Capt. H. W. Janssen, Co. A.....	34	35	69
Private G. F. Jacoby, Co. B.....	33	35	68
Corp. G. L. Hoffman, Co. H.....	34	33	67
Private E. M. Kalloch, Co. D...	33	34	67

Only twice before in the annals of the Rifle Club has one man made two 69 scores on the same evening, as accomplished by Private Halstead.

In the Handicap Match the prize winners were:

	S.	P.	T.	H.	N.
Sergt. C. L. Comfort, Co. F.	34	34	68	6	62
Private E. B. Wells, Co. E..	32	35	68	6	62
Corp. E. P. Fowler, Co. B...	33	35	68	6	62
Corp. R. M. Kalloch, Co. H..	32	34	66	4	62
Private J. Seward, Co. I....	31	35	66	4	62

Other high scores were made by the following:

	S.	P.	T.	H.	N.
Private R. Darling, Co. A..	31	35	66	4	62
Private O. Wuerz, Co. C....	32	34	66	2	62
Private W. S. Burrell, Co. G.	29	35	64	2	62
Corp. A. Stevens, Co. F....	33	34	67	6	61
Private J.W.Halstead, Co.C.	33	34	67	6	61
Corp. G. L. Hoffman, Co. H.	33	34	67	6	61
Lieut. F. H. Clark, Co. D..	33	34	67	6	61
Private E. W. Wood, Co. B..	32	33	65	4	61
Private E. M. Leask, Co. D.	31	34	65	4	61
Private E.D.Hewitt, Co. B.	31	32	63	2	61
Private G. H. Clark, Co. B..	31	32	63	2	61
Private L. H.Hawley, Co. F.	30	31	61	0	61
Sergt. O. W. Beach, Jr., Co. B.	33	33	66	6	60
Corp. L. L. Clark, Co. F....	32	34	66	6	60
Capt. H. W. Janssen, Co. A.	32	34	66	6	60

Qualified as expert:

	Deliberate.	Rapid.
Corp. E. W. Lancaster, Co. H...	69	83

S.—Standing. P.—Prone. T.—Total. H.—Handicap. N.—Net.

NEWS OF THE CRICKETERS.

The annual meeting of the Harlem Cricket Club was held Saturday night at the clubrooms, on West Ninety-ninth Street. There was a large attendance of the members, and everything went to show that the club should have another very successful season this year. The election of officers resulted as follows: President—W. Fenwick; Vice President—H. F. Turtle; Secretary and Treasurer—W. S. Bourne, 805 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, New-York City; Captain—F. J. Loughlin; Vice Captain—L. Webster; Executive Committee—E. Walker, R. P. Moore, and J. J. Govey. It was decided to retain membership in the New-York Cricket Association, and G. Hake, F. J. Loughlin, and W. S. Bourne were appointed the regular delegates to that organization.

The Columbia Cricket Club held its annual ball at Fernando's Hall, East Fifty-fifth Street, on Saturday night. The affair proved thoroughly enjoyable and successful, and was participated in by about one hundred local cricketers and their fair friends. T. C. Cliff, the President of the club, led the grand march, and among those present were George Hake, Secretary of the New-York Cricket Association; F. J. Loughlin, Captain of the Harlems; H. Van Trunk, J. B. Bradford, J. Lloyd Evans, Alexander and Mrs. Richardson, Harry and Mrs. Fallon, George A. Pace and sister, and Misses Larkin, Burgin, Morham, and Clarke.

The New-York Cricket Club will hold its annual meeting and election of officers to-morrow night. A general meeting was held on Friday night, at which it was decided to revise the constitution and by-laws and thoroughly reorganize the club. W. Burroughs, H. Sandall, and W. Hammond were appointed a committee to draft the new constitution. Several proposals for membership have been received, and there is every indication that the club will once again take a prominent part in metropolitan cricket.

The New-Jersey Athletic Club appears to get all the cricketers who come from the West, and, strangely enough, the officers this year are very representative of Horace Greeley's land of promise. H. C. Wright, who has been elected Captain, used to play with the Chicago Cricket Club, and F. F. Kelly, the new Secretary, was also at one time a prominent cricketer of the Windy City. W. H. Denzell used to play with the Alameda Club of San Francisco, and A. S. Webster, the latest acquisition, has made a name for himself on the Pacific coast.

The veteran team of the Manhattans should prove a success. It will be made up of some of the men who have played here for close on twenty years. Some of those forming it are S. E. Hosford, David A. Munro, Henry Martin, W. Fenwick, J. E. Atkins, J. H. Beresford, C. H. Pepper, F. W. Greene, Byron Wharton, and Nugent Robinson.

FEWER CIRCUIT MEETINGS

Promoters of Cycle Racing Going Slow Under the New Conditions.

NOT SO MANY TEAMS AS FORMERLY

State Circuits Likely to Grow in Popularity and Importance—Clubs Should Apply Early.

Just what sort of racing the patrons of the National Circuit meets will see this year under the changed conditions incidental to the absence of Class B remains an unanswered question with many students of the sport. It seems evident at this period that there will be fewer meets and not so many teams as formerly.

Chairman Gideon has remarked the lack of applications for circuit sanctions to date, but he is inclined to attribute this state of affairs to the uncertainty of the meet promoters as to the amount of money they can afford to offer to secure the cracks who are public favorites. It is generally granted that all the more prominent racing men will prefer the professional class, and it remains to be seen what these men will race for. The giving of "one-hundred-dollar diamonds," worth $50, and $100 in hard cash, are two different things, as the promoters know full well, and no doubt they are now studying the problem of how much cash to give the "pros" and come out with something more than expenses.

Not as many manufacturers' circuit teams have been announced up to date as was the case at this time last year, which is another thing that is puzzling those who study the racing situation. Of course there are certain houses that will employ teams of "pros," but just how many remains to be seen, and herein is a point that meet managers think they must take into consideration.

With things as they are, State circuits ought to grow in importance and popularity, and this, no doubt, will be a result of the two-class rule. Amos Batchelder, the local member of the Racing Board, looks for increased interest in State circuit events and has expressed a desire that clubs wishing to secure dates send early notice of the fact to him at 150 Nassau Street. It is his intention that the State circuit be so planned as to lead up to the division meet which may be held in Brooklyn this year.

It is not believed that the National championships will be decided anywhere but at the National meet this year. In 1895 all the championships were not competed for at Asbury Park, and it has been argued that this was a mistake. In these events the "pros" and "simon pures" will probably be allowed to compete together, although this point has not yet been decided.

CYCLING IN COLORADO.

Mr. Van Sicklen Speaks of It in Glowing Terms—His Narrow Escape.

"Freddie" W. Van Sicklen, one of the most widely known men in cycling, sat chatting in the centre of a group of wheelmen in an up-town café last evening. He related the details of the railroad wreck near Georgetown, Col., Feb. 9, in which he was the worst injured of all, and spoke in glowing terms of Colorado as a wheelman's paradise.

Regarding the wreck "Van" remembers the minutest details, every movement and twitch to the train during its roll down the embankment into Clear Creek Canon being vividly photographed on his memory. As a souvenir of the mishap he will carry for the rest of his life an ugly looking scar, six inches in length, running down the right side of his face from the upper part of his head down in front of the ear and under the jaw.

Speaking of his wife's injuries, Mr. Van Sicklen said: "My wife—Heaven bless her—showed herself to be possessed of magnificent courage, for although suffering from severe gashes on her face and left hip, she refused to allow the physician to attend her until I had been fixed up. She never uttered a cry when the crash came, and I am positively proud of her.

"Colorado Springs and vicinity," said Mr. Van Sicklen, "is the most wonderful cycling section in America. There are 2,000 cycle riders at the Springs alone. The roads thereabout are of natural formation, as level as a floor, and at their worst much better than the Central Park drives.

"Three weeks ago yesterday I rode in a stage-coach from the Springs to Cripple Creek, thirty miles over the mountains. In Cripple Creek cycling has not as yet gained much foothold, the majority of the population there being too busily engaged in gold mining and prospecting to devote much time to cycling. Of course, there are wheels there, and plenty of them, too, but so far there has been no 'Cripple Creek championship,' contest."

Mr. Van Sicklen is forming a party of New-York friends to spend about two weeks this Summer roughing it in Clear Creek Canon, a point about forty miles west of Denver, where the chief pastimes will be placer gold mining, hunting, and fishing.

LONG ISLAND'S STAG.

Enjoyable Evening with Their Guests at the Cozy Clubhouse.

One of the most successful "smokers" in the history of the Long Island Wheelmen was given Saturday evening at the cozy clubhouse, 1,281 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. The room set apart for the entertainment was taxed to its utmost capacity, seats being at a premium. It was as high class as every effort made by this conservative club, and that it was productive of benefit in the way of increase of membership is evidenced by the number of applications which were presented by guests.

These "stags" are a monthly occurrence, and the following list shows the entertainers and their specialties: Harry Cook, pianist; Hugh J. Emmett in a little music and nonsense, with some up-to-date ventriloquism; Robert J. Webb, tenor; Moran and Colgan, in scenes from plays and parodies; John T. Woods in some selected songs, and Charles H. Simerson in a clever impersonation of "Chimmie Fadden." At the conclusion of the programme a luncheon was served, and the Long Island Wheelmen's recipe for the making of a certain punch was very much in demand.

Among the many present were noticed the following:

Elliott Burris, E. Ashforth, J. C. Burns, Dr. R. B. Cantrell, R. Chichester, J. A. H. Dressel, George W. Dunning, A. L. Farrow, W. L. Hoger, George E. Bartlett, A. W. Bailey, Lieut. Col. C. H. Luscomb, W. G. Lord, A. W. King, H. Casamajor, W. R. French, L. J. Grimes, E. F. Gibson, Frank P. Share, W. D. Graham, F. H. Vail, C. E. Howe, W. A. Higgins, George W. Kreger, E. M. Osborne, F. B. Lavens, C. Y. Raynor, J. F. Laubias, F. J. Moulin, W. E. Macnaughton, G. W. Leech, H. F. Pierce, F. W. Settle, S. Glen Walmsley, C. S. Shepard, E. H. Swift, A. W. Schenck, R. D. Servoss, W. M. Sayer, E. M. Taylor, A. P. Topping, George L. Titus, W. H. Whitney, E. L. White, W. J. Burkhard, James H. Wood, F. S. Bogart, G. S. Steele, Harry Waters, Charles I. Nash, Col. Hubbell, George W. Dillingham, A. A. Ireland, William C. Rogers, S. M. McClure, C. F. Arrison, W. P. Foster, A. R. Scott, W. G. Brownell, C. A. Weeks, R. Carrington, Dr. H. L. Grover, W. J. Edgerton, R. C. Smith, Augustus Petere, R. F. Anderson, Paul C. Alling, Sidney Walmsley, George M. Anderson, Wilson R. Brown, Andrew J. White, W. P. Anderson, Thomas C. Roosevelt, and R. C. Kendall.

THE POPE POSTER SHOW.

A Remarkable Gallery of Original and Beautiful Designs.

The largest and most unique gallery of posters that has ever been shown to the public in this country is now on exhibition at the Metropolitan Bicycle Academy, corner of Sixtieth Street and the Boulevard. This collection is the result of the recent Columbia prize poster competition, which was instituted by the Pope Manufacturing Company, and for which prizes aggregating $1,000 were offered. Artists from all parts of the world have contributed specimens of their work, and every one of the 600 designs is an original, and expressive of a different idea.

Bicycles, bicycle men and women, and bicycle scenes are represented in this unique collection, and the most fetching and fin de siecle costumes are depicted in a delightful manner.

The collection was first shown in Boston, where the most critical connoisseurs of poster art showed a keen appreciation of the display, and thousands of people visited the gallery. Later it was shown in Hartford, from which place the collection was brought to this city.

The prizes were awarded in Boston by three artists and two advertising experts, as the conditions of the competition specified that both artistic and advertising merit must be considered. The judges were John A. Lowell, Louis Prang, William Holsall, E. Wetherald, and Edmund Garrett. Among so many designs, each one possessing a distinctive merit, it was an exceedingly hard task to select the prize winners, and many hours were spent by the judges before the final four were chosen. The prize-winning posters have already been fully described in THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Among those which are in the "honorable mention" row are paintings by Margaret Wendle Huntington of this city, (daughter of the Rev. Dr. Huntington of Grace Church;) Miss E. G. Emmett of Philadelphia, F. S. Sturgis of Boston, Louis Rhead of this city, Charles H. Woodbury of Boston, Dawson Watson, Frederick Lates, and H. G. Bryant of Hartford. The exhibition will continue open during the remainder of the week.

Yorkville's Ladies' Reception.

The Yorkville Wheelmen propose to make their third annual ladies' reception on Monday evening, April 13, the most successful affair of that kind ever given by the club. It will take place at the Yorkville Casino, 208 East Eighty-sixth Street, and no doubt will be largely attended. The hall will be specially decorated for the occasion.

Huguenot Wheelmen's Election.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., March 15.—The Huguenot Wheelmen at their annual meeting Friday evening elected the following officers: President—L. K. Fries; Vice President—L. W. Bouton; Corresponding Secretary—F. Girard Smith; Recording Secretary—James Waterbury; Treasurer—F. N. Carpenter; Captain—E. Doolittle; First Lieutenant—J. Hewes; Second Lieutenant—Edward Pagan; Color Bearer—C. Wright.

The Gramercy's Popular Captain.

The Gramercy Wheelmen are congratulating themselves upon their recent election of John Lechler as Captain. Mr. Lechler began riding in 1893, and proved himself a great centurion by finishing eight century runs that season on his forty-four-pound Victor. Capt. Lechler intends to put the members of the Gramercy Club before the public as good riders. His team of track representatives will consist of A. Lafleur, P. Ballbach, "Count" Fressell, and A. Elsenhauer.

These Ladies Are Great Cyclists.

Few wheelmen can boast of a bigger mileage record since the first of the year than the Misses Bowne, two of the most admired and accomplished wheelwomen in Brooklyn. They are very enthusiastic over the health-giving pastime, and ride whenever the weather is favorable. Up to date each of the young ladies has covered 750 miles since Jan. 1, which is an exceptional record, considering that the riding days have been limited considerably by the weather.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Old-time riders caution beginners to use the ankle in pedaling, particularly when climbing hills. The ankle motion is hard to adopt, but when once the knack is learned it will greatly relieve the wheelman ascending elevations. Upturned handlebars also facilitate the art. It is also a good remedy for developing the calf of the leg.

—The Armstrong bill should receive a big boom as a result of the mass meeting of wheelmen to be held to-morrow evening in Fifth Avenue Hall, 27 West Forty-second Street.

—The annual election of the Manhattan Bicycle Club will take place this evening at the club quarters in the Osborne, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

—An effort is being made, it is claimed, to organize a league of colored cyclists similar to the League of American Wheelmen.

—With a view of reducing expenses, the postal authorities are experimenting with carrier cycles in the collection of mail matter.

—There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Cyclists' Federation to-night at Lenox Lyceum.

—J. de P.—Address Ernest R. Shipton, Secretary Cyclist' Touring Club, 139 Fleet St., London.

ATHLETICS AT PRINCETON.

The Baseball Nine Nearly Made Up—Track Team a Bit Crippled.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 15.—The annual Yale-Princeton gymnastic exhibition will take place at Princeton next Friday night. This event will mark the third joint exhibition of these two teams, the first having been held two years ago and the second a lear ago in the new gymnasium at Yale. While no decision has been rendered on the merits of the teams, Princeton has been accorded by general consent the greater skill in this line of sport. As in the former exhibitions, no formal decision will be made this year.

The two teams will perform separately, their events alternating on the programme. Yale will be represented by fourteen men, while Princeton's team will consist of only eight. The events to be presented by the New-Haven athletes are the horizontal bar, the parallel bars, the flying rings, tumbling, and Indian club swinging. The exhibition of the Princeton team will consist of triple horizontal bars, double trapeze, flying rings, flying trapeze, balancing trapeze, and tumbling.

From the new candidates Capt. Turner has been unable to develop good enough men to fill the shoes of departed cracks, but two men have been selected who are showing promising form. These are Beymer, '98, and Pitcairn, '98. Following are the men whom Capt. Turner has decided to place in the exhibition with Yale: Capt. Turner, '96; Blackmore, '96; Paul, '96; Wheeler, '96; Browne, '96; Derr, '97; Pitcairn, '98, and Beymer, '98.

The final reduction of candidates for the 'Varsity baseball nine was made this week, and the following men will be retained for the outdoor practice, which will begin as soon as the weather permits: Catchers—Smith, '97; Graham, '97; Titus, '96, and Slidell, '99. Pitchers—Carnochan, '96; Altman, '97; Hitzrot, '97; Wilson, '97; Jayne, '97, and Easton, '98. First Base—Schmallhorst, Sem.; Geer, '97, and Kelly, '98. Second Base—Sankey, '97, and Wayave, '96. Third Base—Gunster, '96. Short Stop—Ward, '96, and Wheeler, '97. Outfield—Suter, '99; Bradley, '97; Altman, '97, and Wilson, '97. Several additional men have been retained at the daily cage practice, and will be given places on the "consolidated" team, which will be developed as a "scrub" to give the 'Varsity practice. Among these are Altland, '98; Barret, '98; Graves, '98; Von Tagen, '97; Thompson, '98, and Keller, '98. "Billy" Earle, the professional coach, is expected to arrive the first of next week, and he will take immediate charge of the team and advise Capt. Bradley in selecting the final make-up of the 'Varsity nine. Smith, '97, is the best catcher. Graham, '97, and Titus, '96, are in the lead for second place.

A merry war is on at second. Sankey, '97, and Wayave, '96, are doing royal battle for the position. The former is a brilliant player in the field and not bad with the ash, but has shown a tendency to become rattled in trying places. Wayave, '96, is an experienced player, but has not been a 'Varsity man. Neither man is a worthy successor to Dougal, '96, and "Phil" King, who have occupied the position in recent years, and it is not unlikely that Capt. Bradley will himself come in from the field before the season is over to cover second. Third base is occupied by the veteran Bradley, who has played the position during his entire college course. Pierre Ward, '96, and Wheeler, '97, are in the race for short stop, with everything in Ward's favor.

The only freshmen retained for 'Varsity honors are Slidell, '99, and Suter, '99. The latter made a big name last Fall as 'Varsity quarter back, and his pluck exhibited then has done much to carry him into the front rank of the fray this Spring. His victorious career was recently cut short by the action of the Faculty, but he has now removed his conditions and is again practicing regularly with the 'Varsity squad. He is looked upon by the prophets as a sure winner of an outfield position.

The Princeton season will open in just two weeks with the game between the Tigers and the Rutgers College nine on the home diamond. Regular games on every Wednesday and Saturday will follow till July 1, which will make the longest season Princeton has undertaken. The usual Easter trip to the South will begin April 2 and last one week, during which games will be played with the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, Va.; Washington and Lee, at Lynchburg, Va.; the University of North Carolina, at Charlotte, N. C.; Georgetown, at Washington, and Richmond College, at Richmond.

The action of the Faculty in dropping from college several of the star athletes on the track has rather taken the wind out of Capt. Garrett's sails, but he and his men are hard at work in the gymnasium, and a heroic effort is being made to develop a team in spite of these misfortunes. Director of Athletics Goldie expresses the hope of having a fairly creditable team, but the college will not look forward to the many meets on the Princeton schedule with anything like confidence. Princetonians still hope to win the dual games with Columbia to be held at Princeton on May 16, but will scarcely expect to down the blue at New-Haven a week later.

The annual tournament of the Whist Club began this week, and will continue till finished, about May 1. A large number of entries has been made. Two games are played off each week. At the close of the tournament the winners will be presented with handsome prizes, and the second and third pairs will also receive recognition. The teams at present competing are made up as follows: Hutchinson, '97, and Leigh, '97; Mason, '96, and Coleman, '96; Wright, '96, and Evans, '97; Coulter, '96, and McDonald, '96; Ward, '96, and Bressler, '96; Smyser, '97, and Schoonmacher, '96; Hutchinson, '99, and Carter, '99; Wainwright, '99, and Loose, '99; Stockton, '96, and Bostwick, '96; Brien, '96, and Masser, '96; Winter, '96, and Libbey, '96; Morris, '96, and Little, '96.

In order to stimulate practice for the intercollegiate chess tournament, the University Chess Club is organizing a handicap tournament, to be played off during the Spring. This tournament will begin March 17, and is open to all members of the university.

New-York A. C.'s Cross-Country Run.

The New-York Athletic Club proposes giving a cross country handicap over the Fort George course Saturday, April 18, at 6 o'clock. The distance will be about five miles.

The intention is to have frequent competitions to stimulate the fervor which has commenced to show, and which was at fever heat in 1887. Handsome prizes of silverware and other useful articles will be awarded to those finishing first, second, and third. To encourage club interest silver souvenirs struck from the New-York Athletic Club die will be given to the first man home of each club sending ten or more entries, and to every finisher a bronze souvenir of similar design will be given. The entries close April 11.

STOP, THIEF!

Stop a small malady, which is stealing your strength, before it outruns your power to arrest it, and recover what it took from you. The safest and promptest recuperator of waning vitality is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which renews vigor, flesh, and nerve quietude because it restores activity to those functions whose interruption interferes with general health. Use the Bitters for dyspepsia, malarial, rheumatic, and kidney complaints and biliousness.

GROWTH OF BASKET BALL.

A Series of Games Needed to Decide Who Are the Champions.

Trevanion G. Cook, Physical Director at the Deaf and Dumb Institute, One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Boulevard, and who is well known in Young Men's Christian Association circles, is an enthusiast on basket ball, and has been in great demand this season as umpire at basket-ball matches. The growth of the game has been very rapid, and Mr. Cook expects that it has even a more brilliant future before it. Some of his ideas on the game and its possibilities are as follows:

Basket ball, which was first played about five years ago, has come to the fore with wonderful progress and steadily increasing popularity. It bids fair and no doubt will inside of another year be the ideal American game, and I trust before long to see the annual Yale-Princeton basket ball match played and witnessed by multitudes of people with as much enthusiasm as the present annual football game. The original rules of basket ball were first published in Physical Education by the author of the game, James Naismith of the International Young Men's Christian Association Training School at Springfield, Mass. Since then the game has been improved and the rules revised several times. At present it is being played in almost every civilized country. It has spread to Paris, France, in one direction, and to Melbourne, Australia, in the other.

The game was originally played exclusively by Young Men's Christian Association teams. But now all the college preparatory schools, institutions, and athletic organizations for both sexes have taken it up and are becoming strong adherents of the game, for its beneficial results. The popularity of the game is due to the fact that any one can play it. It is peculiarly adapted to business men and professional men and persons of sedentary occupations from the fact of not requiring a powerful muscular development, the necessary essentials being a quick eye, agility, endurance, and ability to think and act quickly, which can all be developed to any extent. It is also an excellent exercise for women and girls, as they have a game in which they can participate in that are not a strain upon the nervous system rather than the bodily functions. It is without doubt a most excellent health-giving game, with no possibilities nor requirement of mental strain.

The playing of the game is not confined to indoors, but it can be played as well outdoors upon any smooth field. It is not merely a game for amusement, but can be played both skillfully and from a scientific standpoint. It gives a man an all-around development, every portion of the body being brought into play. The bending, twisting, and jumping give the vital organs an exercise that makes them strong and healthy. The agility and quickness of thought and action required makes one graceful, and teaches excellent self-control both of the body and intellect. The game has none of the rough roughness of football, as kicking or running with the ball, pushing, shouldering, holding, or tackling a player constitutes a foul, the penalty being a free throw for the basket by an opponent from a mark fifteen feet away.

The grounds or field should be an unobstructed space of almost any dimensions, the ideal field being 40 by 60 feet. At present it is being played in gymnasiums 15 by 30 feet to 80 by 120 feet. The goals or baskets are placed 10 feet from the floor at each end of the field. The teams to consist of five men, namely, right and left forwards, centre, and right and left guards. The idea of the game is to pass the ball from one to another, and advance it toward your opponents' goal, without being intercepted, thence up into the basket, scoring a goal. The side scoring the greater number of goals in two twenty-minute halves wins the game.

The players in their respective positions should be: Right and left forwards. These should be quick, active in eluding their opponents, good at dodging, and accurate in passing for the basket. The centre should be the best jumper on the team, a good long-distance goal-thrower, and strong at either defensive or aggressive play. Right and left defense should be quick at covering their man, strong at defensive play, and obstruct all passes for the basket. Individual play counts for little. Team work is the only sure method of successful play. Players should not try to shine as stars, but should work with and for the good of their team.

"If the game is rough, it is the officials and not the players who are responsible. For when they are firm, impartial, and just in their decisions there is no trouble and no chance for rough play. And I trust, as the game continues to grow in popularity, we may also improve and be more successful in securing men who will act in their official capacity only and forget their own personality, and I am sure the present difficulty will then be overcome.

"It would be wise to have a yearly championship game held, to decide which is the champion team. At present we have about a dozen who claim the title. Following is a list of the teams and their claims:

"Trenton Young Men's Christian Association, champion of three States; Twenty-third Street Young Men's Christian Association, champion of District League, New-York City; Washington Heights Young Men's Christian Association, champion of New-York City; Dr. Savage's Physical Development Institute, champion of the world; Nelson Athletic Club, champion of the world; Central Young Men's Christian Association, champion of New-York and Brooklyn; New-Britain, Conn., champion of Connecticut; Harlem Young Men's Christian Association, champions, having defeated Yale College."

Salisbury's Horses Sent West.

Finding that New-York fanciers would not pay the price he wanted for his crack trotters and pacers Monroe

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Henri Duprav,	Sigriest,	Carpentier,
Ernst,	Salanson,	Delobbe,
David Col,	Aug. Musin,	Rosierse,
Reyna,	Pinchard,	De Buel,
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Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and ASSIST WITH WASHing.—A lady going to Europe wishes a situation for the Summer for a young woman whom she can highly recommend; disengaged on the 21st. 28 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress or do chamber work and plain sewing; willing and obliging; references. 225 West 53d St., care of Mrs. Small.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By German-American Protestant girl as chambermaid or parlormaid or to assist with waiting in private family; best city reference. 2,429 8th Av.; ring Gauch's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By young girl, German-American, as chambermaid or waitress; can do light sewing work, &c.; willing to travel; no cards. Schoons, 332 East 94th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid in private family; would assist with waiting; best reference from last employer. Call, Monday, 817 10th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS or MAID. —By a French Protestant person as chambermaid and seamstress or maid for grown children; good city references. C. B., 200 East 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent person to do chamberwork and sewing, or wait on lady in private family; best city reference. A. C. H., 110 West 14th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Can sew or assist with any work; competent; private family; city reference. Call, Monday, before 11 o'clock, 636 3d Av., top bell. Drury.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable, neat girl as chambermaid and waitress in small family; best reference required. Apply, before 12, at 21 East 65th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl; will assist with other work; best references. 209 East 44th St., care of Brownly.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a place for girl as chambermaid or parlormaid. Application, by letter only, to 219 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady leaving immediately for Europe wishes to place her chambermaid, whom she highly recommends. 7 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Present place, 4 East 64th St.

CHAMBERWORK.—By a Protestant girl (17) to help with chamberwork or waiting in a private family. F. M., 50 Washington Court.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds fancy cooking; gets up company dinners and luncheons; with or without kitchenmaid; wages $30 to $35; last employer can be seen. N. T., 368 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; can be highly recommended by her late employers; wages, $35 to $40. 409 West 44th St., care of Mrs. Jayne. Call Monday.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman; first-class in all branches; with or without kitchenmaid; can take entire charge and get up company dinner and luncheon; has first-class personal references. 129 West 33d St., Room 9.

COOK.—By a competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country; best references; lady can be seen. Call Monday, 72 West 50th St., at dressmaker's, in basement.

COOK and BAKER.—By a competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; best references; private family. M., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Englishwoman; thoroughly understands cooking in all branches, taking entire charge of dinners and luncheons; kitchenmaid required; highly recommended. 146 West 37th St. Parsons.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; best personal city reference; wages, $35 to $40. C. D., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent; in a small private family; best city references; present employer can be seen. K. B., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By professional cook; German; good caterer; excellent manager; capable to take full charge; two years' reference; wages, $50. A., 236 3d Av.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook in private family; willing and obliging; good city reference; wages, $20 to $25. S. C., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By Englishwoman; understands soups, entrées, and fancy dishes; age, 32; wages, $35; personal references. P., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable Protestant woman; excellent cook; home preferred to high wages; best city references. 342 East 42d St., Babcock's bell, second floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as good cook and laundress; country and city references. 440 West 35th St., Donohue's bell.

COOK.—By good plain cook in a private family; six years' city reference from last place. 232 East 46th St.; ring once.

COOK.—By near German cook; will wash, iron, and do general housework; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook; best references. Call, Sunday and Monday, 414 West 53d St., fourth floor.

COOK.—By a German woman as cook; understands American cooking; private family; city or country; no cards. 489 6th Av.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook; will assist with washing; in private family; city references. 225 East 43d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; does not object to coarse washing; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 492 3d Av.

COOK.—By North of Ireland Protestant as cook and do plain washing; city references. 634 9th Av., third floor.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; good reference. A. M., 254 8th Av.

COOK.—By a competent young cook and laundress in small family; references; no cards. Call, two days, 232 West 31st St., for M. K.

COOK.—By an English cook and laundress in a small private family; personal reference. 178 6th Av., umbrella store.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in a private family; willing and obliging; city references. 266 West 36th St.

COOK.—Good city reference; country preferred. 315 East 31st St., M. Burke.

COOK.—A first-class German cook wishes position. Mrs. Musch, 529 East 82d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman; city or country. 152 East 32d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a colored woman; day's work or housecleaning. 325 West 37th St., Russell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—French dressmaker, with highest Paris and city references, late with Worth; go out by the day or at home; street costumes, tailor suits, fancy house dresses; art, elegance, and comfort; terms reasonable. 40 West 65th St., parlor floor.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class cutter, fitter; home or out; costumes, $7 up; evening waists, $2.50; handsome lawns, French cut, $5; late with Worth, Paris; Redfern, London; try her. Mme. Amelie, 101 West 14th St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; by day; private families; first-class cutting, fitting; draping; elegant style; experienced; ability, best references; terms moderate. 266 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker from Dinard; engagements in family by week or month; first-class work only; first-class reference. H., 230 East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Good finisher wishes engagements by day in families; makes over nicely; also repairs; dress skirts; at home; references. Mrs. Bryant, 309 East 49th St.

DRESSMAKER. — Expert stylish dressmaker wishes a few more customers; going out by the day. Miss B., 1,022 Lexington Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Dieden; will make gowns from $8 to $15; best of references given. 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; by the day; terms $1.50; city references. 264 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—To go out by day or week, in families. Augusta, 217 West 33d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a highly educated German governess, with fluent French and good music; accustomed to traveling; in refined family, only for teaching. Address, by letter, or personally, Governess, 652 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, top flat.

GOVERNESS.—By young lady, diplomée Academy of Paris, as governess in Christian family; French, German, music; excellent references. Mlle. R., 75 West 45th St.

GOVERNESS.—Visiting or resident; experienced teacher; diplomée; graduate from Paris; French; all branches speedily taught. Mlle. Lavillette, 154 East 88th St.

GOVERNESS.—English; teaches English, arithmetic, history, geography, French, German, and music; highest English and city testimonials. H. R., Box 308, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS—By French Protestant as nursery governess or child's maid; speaks German and English; gentle; fond of children; best recommendation from present employers. Mlle. Eugenie, Castle Point, Hoboken, N. J.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a competent French nursery governess; good sewer; best city references; willing to travel. Martha, Box 329 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a French girl as nursery governess or lady's maid; good sewer; good recommendations. J. C., 248 West 19th St., second bell.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a refined woman of ability as housekeeper; take entire charge of small hotel or first-class boarding house; none but those desiring a thoroughly competent and trustworthy woman; superior personal references. Mrs. Michols, 208 East 32d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young woman, experienced in all branches, would like to qualify herself as housekeeper where servants are kept; small wages first two months. E. D., 736 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an English lady as working housekeeper to a widower or single gentleman. E. F., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable young German woman as housekeeper; hotel or private family. L. K., 736 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By young woman as housekeeper to widower or single gentleman. 230 East 76th St., ground floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a Protestant woman, with a daughter, as working housekeeper; references. L. D., 270 West 23d St.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—Experienced in requirements of first-class household; city and Summer residence; charge of servants, marketing, shopping, &c.; first-class position; highest credentials. Address note to Advertiser, or call, on Monday, between 2 and 4, 253 West 72d St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a German-American girl with first-class references, for general housework of flat or cook, wash, and iron; neat and economical; city or country. Call, Monday, at 346 6th Av., first flight.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman; work by day; understands all branches of housework; good washer and ironer; well recommended; no cards. 995 3d Av., third bell; call Monday.

HOUSEWORK.—By young Swedish girl to do housework in a flat; good plain cook and laundress; two years' reference. 210 East 44th St., one flight up, front.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl for general housework; references. 422 West 35th St.; no cards.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By English Protestant as first-class kitchenmaid with a chef in a private family; first-class personal reference from last and present employers. E. W., 235 East 38th St., care of Mrs. McCormack.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID—For traveling; trustworthy French person; speaking several languages; good packer and sewer; experienced in traveling; references. A., 644 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced German person; competent in her duties; good packer, sewer, hairdresser; care of wardrobe; highest references. S. S., 242 East 48th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; age, 24; first-class dressmaker and seamstress; accustomed to travel; best city reference; to travel. 7 East 69th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; is good seamstress and dressmaker; best city references. 164 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; can cut and fit; accustomed to travel; city reference. G. L., Box 306 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady, having references from best New-York families, as lady's maid; can do good sewing and hairdressing; accustomed to travel. H. C., 137 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. K., 70 West 38th St., Lee's bell.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks French, German, and English; good dressmaker; can cut and fit; good hairdresser; best reference. Eliza, Box 326 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent, educated Swedish girl as lady's maid; no objection to light chamberwork; good embroiderer; highest city references. H. H., 135 East 17th St.

LADY'S MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By a young German girl as lady's maid or seamstress; good dressmaker; good references. 306 East 40th St., candy store.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young French girl; can cut and fit; good dressmaker and hat trimmer; good reference. G. A., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German, good sewer, can make dresses, as lady's maid or to growing children; good reference. 258 East 50th St., E. H.

MAID.—By an American Protestant as maid; good seamstress and packer; first-class hairdresser; very best references. Maid, 207 West 22d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Protestant girl as maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking, hairdressing; willing to travel; city reference. 323 West 27th St., care of Flynn.

MAID.—By French Parisian girl in private family as maid and first-class dressmaker; cut and fit; city reference; no cards. V. Nolin, 162 West 32d St.

MAID.—By a young Swedish girl as maid to lady going abroad, or as attendant to invalid lady; best city references. 11 East 60th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; personal references. S. C., Box 365, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID.—By French Swiss; speaking English; good seamstress; in private family. E. D., 209 West 26th St.

MAID.—By Swiss Protestant, as maid for young lady. L. G., 16 East 57th St.

MAID.—By a French maid; first-class seamstress; best city references. M. B., 162 West 32d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress; would also take care of city house for Summer; will be disengaged April 1; three years' references. McKinnon, 164 East 102d St.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to place an excellent laundress; Swede; can be seen at present employer's. 192 Madison Av., between 9 and 10 o'clock Monday.

LAUNDRESS.—Fully competent; in private family; understands her business thoroughly; city or country; good city reference. 121 West 30th St., Room 8.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; excellent shirt, cuff, and collar ironer; also fine laces; best city references. 1,113 2d Av., care of Mrs. Melley.

LAUNDRESS.—Experienced, reliable; thoroughly competent; highly recommended; wages, $20. 157 East 52d St., top bell.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; competent to do family work; club work a specialty; highest references. M. Halligan, 116 East 32d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By neat, tidy German girl as first-class laundress; shirts, collars, and cuffs; city references. 223 East 45th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress; best city reference; in private family. 353 West 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a good laundress to take home washing. Mrs. Peterson, 303 East 31st St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE or LADY'S MAID.—Thoroughly competent in every capacity; best city references; willing to travel. Call, after 10 o'clock, 142 West 53d St.

INFANT'S NURSE—As infant's or young child's nurse; best references from employer. Apply, Monday, from 10 to 1, 59 East 78th St.

INVALID'S NURSE.—By a competent woman; good seamstress; reference. E. A., 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse to take the entire charge of one or two small children; best personal reference. 242 East 26th St.

NURSE.—By Scotch Protestant; thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; good reference. L. H., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By young girl, speaks French, as nurse; willing to help in chamberwork. 247 West 29th St.; ring L. C.'s bell.

NURSE.—To growing children; Swiss; 18; speaks German and English; no objection to country; good reference. F. Knutti, Plaza Hotel.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By superior French person; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; take entire charge of young children; understands everything about baby; good accent; neat sewer; first-class family city references. Superior, Box 355 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a French girl, lately landed, as nurse for growing children; assist with chamberwork; good plain sewing; good recommendations; willing and obliging. Mme. Puyoda, 153 West 26th St.

NURSE, MAID, or CHILD'S NURSE.—By a refined woman in a Christian family; excellent seamstress; a home preferred to very high wages; first-class city references. 109 East 86th St., basement bell.

NURSE.—By a Protestant American; thoroughly competent infant's nurse, or maid for children or wait on lady; good seamstress and packer; references; wages, $20 to $25. L. M., 630 2d Av., third floor.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse to take care of infant or invalid lady; seven years' city reference. Call, for two days, at 119 West 60th St., first flat, west.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By thoroughly experienced North German, who speaks good French; would like to go to Europe; best city references. P. F., 821 6th Av.

NURSE.—By a respectable woman as nurse; has best city reference. Call, Monday, at 950 9th Av.; no cards.

NURSE.—By an experienced German nurse for growing children; understands kindergarten; good sewer; excellent city reference. E. H., 257 West 42d St.

NURSE.—By a conscientious, experienced woman to care for invalid or insane person; no objections to country. Mc., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By refined North German, speaks English and French, as nurse to grown children; prefers to travel; city references. Reliable, Box 269, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent nurse to take the entire charge of infant or two small children; best personal reference. B. M., Box 281 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a French nurse or nursery governess, speaking German; speaks little English; good references. A. K., care of Mrs. Paul, 436 East 80th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a young Scotch girl as parlormaid or chambermaid in a private family; understands waiting; best city references. J., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By North of Ireland Protestant girl in private family as seamstress or maid and seamstress; good reference from last employer. Call, Monday, at 345 West 16th St.; ring McFarland's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young American woman; good seamstress, lady's maid, or child's nurse; reference. Miss C., 139 East 26th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young American woman; good seamstress, lady's maid, or child's nurse; reference. Miss C., 139 East 26th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young, reliable, willing, industrious girl in private family; excellent city and Newport experience and references. Mercke-leine, 1,620 Broadway; Telephone 1,619 38th St., Times Branch.

WAITRESS.—A lady going to Europe wishes a situation for a young woman, who has lived with her for four years, whom she can highly recommend; disengaged on the 21st. 28 East 35th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as waitress and chambermaid in a private family; best references. 565 3d Av., near 37th St., Cushan's bell; no cards.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to find a situation for a competent waitress, whom she can highly recommend; wages, $25. Call, for two days, at 20 West 26th St.

WAITRESS.—Takes butler's place; city or country; willing, obliging; in private family; city and country reference; lady seen; wages, $20. 318 East 31st St., first floor.

WAITRESS.—First-class; by a woman of experience; in private family; best city reference; wages $25; no cards answered; can be seen from 10 to 1. 124 East 32d St.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman; competent waitress; do chamberwork and waiting; small family; best city reference. 764 8th Av.; ring.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; best personal reference. 204 East 45th St., first floor; Farley's bell.

WAITRESS.—First-class; assist with chamberwork and sewing; best city reference. Call, two days, at 223 East 42d St., Egan's bell.

WAITRESS.—First-class; Norwegian; thoroughly understands her duties; city references. 584 3d Av., Giane.

WAITRESS.—By young woman; thoroughly competent; private family; best city reference. M. A., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a first-class waitress; best city references; city or country; wages, $20. A., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress in a private family; can fill a butler's place; best city reference. 92 Lexington Av.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as waitress in private family; city references. 45 East 68th St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; personal references. 206 East 32d St., Lofgran.

Washing.

WASHING.—Family washing; flannels, laces, fine muslins done equal to new; large sunny yard; references from best families. 140 West 52d St., first floor.

WASHING.—Family, ladies', and gentlemen's washing wanted at homes. Mrs. Bryant, 104 West 22d St.

WASHING.—By a colored laundress to do washing and ironing at home; best of reference. M. W., 738 7th Av., second floor.

WASHING.—By French woman to take home some family washing. Mrs. Trey, 153 West 26th St., third floor, front, east side.

Miscellaneous.

OFFICE WORKER.—By a good penman; not afraid of hard work or long hours. Penman, 152 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Thoroughly experienced, reliable; reference from former employer; salary, $12. Competent, Box 209, 152 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Willing to assist with office work; good penman. Moderate Salary, 152 6th Av.

TUTOR, &c.—GOVERNESS.—By a French couple; to travel; husband for tutor or companion; wife for governess or lady's maid. F. F., 1,227 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER, VALET, or ATTEND INVALID.—By Frenchman; age, 27; sober, honest, willing, obliging; first-class references; city or country. M. C., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French; thoroughly experienced; strictly sober, industrious, neat; tall; well recommended for care of china and silver; excellent city references. 263 3d St. Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler in private family; highly recommended for his capacity and sobriety; fifteen years' permanent references. L., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By single young man; thoroughly experienced servant; London and personal city references from prominent families. C. W. C., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; well trained in French, English, and Russian service; wages moderate; city reference. V. D. M., 152 East 43d St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; single-handed; willing and obliging; conscientious in his work; many years in the same place. R., care Squire, 302 West 55th St.

BUTLER.—As a single-handed butler by a young Englishman; first-class references; present family going abroad cause of leaving; thoroughly competent. H. S., 33 West 57th St.

BUTLER—PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID. —By a young French couple; competent; recommended as sober and willing; city references. Jean, Box 358 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; thoroughly competent in all his duties; honest and sober; first-class city references. J., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a French-Swiss; thoroughly competent; honest, obliging; three in the same place; first-class city references. M. L., 230 East 40th St.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; good servant; best city references; wages moderate; city or country. Y. Dupraz, care of Mr. de Coppet, 1 West 72d St., Dakota flats.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent man in a private family; eight years' city references; sober, honest, and willing; lady can be seen. A. B., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—Single; experienced; personal references as to ability, sobriety, and honesty. Beta, care of Kelly, 209 West 35th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Frenchman; willing and obliging; speaks little English; first-class references from Paris and city. Célestin, Box 365 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—LAUNDRESS.—By a French couple in private family; sober and obliging; first-class city reference; city or country. B. L., 411 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By a Swiss; sober, honest, willing and obliging; first-class personal references. F. F., 342 East 56th St., Box 2.

BUTLER.—By young Swiss; willing and obliging; first-class city references. L. L., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Colored; first-class; thoroughly understands his business; in private family; best personal references. 14 West 135th St.

BUTLER.—French Swiss; in private family; first-class city reference. 263 7th Av.

BUTLER.—English; single-handed; best city references. W. D., 305 East 11th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a German. Geisenhoff, 931 Columbus Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a man and wife in club or private family; both thoroughly experienced in that business; man excellent butler and valet, and understands all the useful work around; wife an experienced cook and good manager; both can give valuable personal references in New-York. P. N., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, &c.—LADY'S MAID.—By a Swiss couple; man as butler and valet; wife as lady's maid and seamstress; both understand thoroughly their duties; separate or together; city or country; city reference. L. B., 411 Amsterdam Av., laundry.

BUTLER.—French; speaks fluent English; trained in Paris and London; understands cooking and pastry; thorough Maitre d'Hotel; can take full charge if desired; good valet; age 36; strictly respectable and faithful. Vatel, 120 West 50th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a French Swiss; 28 years old; understands all the duties of first-class butler; can take entire charge of dining room and silver; two years' highest city references. H. G., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a respectable, steady man; age 38 years; understands his business in all branches; willing and obliging; best New-York family references; also understands valeting. P. M., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; first-class cook; dinner parties, pastry, ice cream; butler; good, experienced dinner server; best recommendation from first-class family. Gaspar Bilstain, 153 West 20th St.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—By young man; age 33; single; occupied during the day, to reduce living expenses, would act as caretaker of residence in private family leaving city for Summer and Fall; unexceptionable references, also bond if necessary. D., Box 225, 1,242 Broadway.

Chefs.

CHEF.—French; speaks English; competent; strictly respectable and economical; moderate terms. C. Vatel, 126 West 50th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a young colored man; careful, experienced city driver; thoroughly understands care fine horses and carriages; strictly temperate; seven years' references; present employer, who is going abroad, can be seen personally. Peterson, 211 West 76th St.

COACHMAN—COOK or LAUNDRESS.—By man and wife; strictly temperate, steady, reliable couple, who understand their business thoroughly; disengaged in consequence of family breaking up; both will be highly recommended. M. B., 227 East 29th St., back.

COACHMAN.—A family giving up horses owing to a death wishes to secure a situation for their coachman, who is thoroughly qualified in every respect; several years' A1 reference from last employer, who will give personal interview. Coachman, 26 East 86th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class New-York City coachman; married; age, 35; good appearance; no family; can take full charge of gentleman's private establishment; first-class, stylish city driver; ten years' reference from last place. J. B., Dugan's bell, 380 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; married; a family giving up horses wish a situation for their coachman, who is thoroughly qualified; several years' A1 reference from last employer, who will give personal interview. Coachman, 117 West 52d St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; thoroughly competent; total abstainer; obliging and polite; served nine years with one family; several years' recommendation as to character and ability; city or country. Spring, 125 West 49th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrances; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages; can furnish fifteen years' best of references; last and former employers can be seen. J. D., 221 East 28th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; stylish, skilful driver; several years' unsurpassed recommendations, prominent city family; temperate, honest, faithful; moderate expectations. Economical, 1,620 Broadway; telephone 1,619—38th.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman desires position for his coachman and gardener; married; no incumbrance; one whom he can highly recommend. Apply, personally, or by letter, to Mr. C. A. Cook, 69 Avenue A, Bayonne City, N. J.

COACHMAN—GARDENER.—17 German; single; understands care of horses; to grow flowers, vegetables; care of lawns, shrubs; steady position on gentleman's place; best of references. W. Ebenhart, care of Banagert, 197 East Houston St.

COACHMAN.—Married; good horseman; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and carriages; is careful city driver; can give good references. J. T., 204 West 68th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; English; 33; with first-class city references; accustomed to best of families, and understands all the duties of first-class establishment. H. F., 5 West 26th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; sober; thoroughly efficient; veterinary knowledge; first-class hornblower; stylish, skillful driver, and respectful; moderate expectations. D., 227 West 67th St., second floor, east.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; total abstainer; can be highly recommended for careful driving and also as good caretaker of horses and carriages; will be found willing and obliging; city or country. D. R., 125 West 60th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; age 28; six years' personal reference; honest, sober, willing, obliging; excellent city driver, which employers will certify. John, 149 East 50th St.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent English-man; married; first-class city driver; best of reference from last and former employers. J. W., 5 East 58th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly competent; several years' unsurpassed references; prominent (accessible) families for sobriety, willingness, trustworthiness, reliability; smart appearance. Faithful, 1,620 Broadway, telephone 1,619 38th St.

COACHMAN—COOK.—By a married couple; both thoroughly experienced; wife as first-class French and American cook; reference; honest, temperate, and capable; city or country. D., 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN or GARDENER.—Thoroughly experienced; married; one child; excellent references for faithfulness, reliability, industry, sobriety; moderate wages; city or country. Useful, 1,620 Broadway, telephone, 1,619-38th

COACHMAN.—Single; just disengaged; first-class city driver; strictly temperate; thoroughly understands his business; willing, obliging; city or country; first-class city references from former and last employers. T. R., 205 East 88th St.

COACHMAN.—By a competent man; thoroughly understands the care of fine carriages, horses, and harness; all past employers can be seen. John, 140 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—By experienced coachman; age, 48; married; no encumbrance; tandem or four if required; city or country; first-class reference. J. J., Box 264 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Generally useful; long experience; city or country; single; sober and reliable; speaks French and English; references. Julien, 99 Christopher St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for thoroughly competent coachman; lived with him eight years; best personal references from his present employer. 134 West 50th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses, carriages; eight years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging. Curley, 911 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent Englishman; married; first-class city driver; best of reference from last and former employers. J. W., 5 East 58th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrance; thoroughly experienced in all duties; 18 years with one family; reference as to honesty and sobriety, capability; city or country. J., 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—Scotchman; thoroughly experienced; first-class references; last employer can be seen. A. Mc., care of Mr. Kerr, 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; ten years' best city reference; last employer can be seen; will highly recommend; honest, sober; good driver. 1,022 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes a situation for his colored coachman; can highly recommend him; six years' reference; married. E. Brown, 964 3d Av.

COACHMAN—CHAMBERMAID.—By a French couple; man as coachman, wife as chambermaid; city or country; two years' references; do not speak English. A., 121 West 29th St.

COACHMAN.—By a sober young man, having first-class reference; country preferred; last employer can be seen. T. Mundy, 135 West 51st St.

COACHMAN.—Swede; 29; thoroughly competent; first-class reference; city or country. Swanson, 1,285 Dean St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Ready for engagement, with eight years' reference; last employer can be seen. 943 Columbus Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; aged 33; first-class references; country preferred. Coachman, 306 East 33d St.

COACHMAN.—Single; Protestant; good, careful driver; first-class reference. M., 71 West 9th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes to procure a place for his coachman, who is a first-class man; strictly temperate. 18 East 34th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class in every respect; nine years in present place; never had any lame or sick horses. 586 Park Av., Box 2.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; Scotch; married; first-class references; city or country. Orr, 38 West 11th St.

COACHMAN.—Colored; city or country; 11 years' references. 138 West 54th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; no family; understands all branches of gardening and farming; life experience; first-class references. H. K., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER.—Married; one child; experienced in all branches; fifteen years' best reference; inquire at Mrs. S. Whitney's, 204 5th Av., New-York. M. H., 22 Speedwell Av., Morristown, N. J.

GARDENER.—Married; one child; competent to take charge of gentleman's place; proficient in all branches. Gardener, care of Mrs. Deitschman, 210 East 38th St.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—First-class in all its branches; single; German; with best references; on gentleman's place. C. H., care of A. Frankel, 325 East 59th St.

GARDENER.—Married; one child; thoroughly understands his business; hothouse, landscape, vegetables; good references; wife board help. Kaiser, 827 10th Av.

GARDENER.—First-class; all branches; under glass, outdoors, and all work on gentleman's place; best reference. Bernard, Box 330 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—At all its branches; single; German; with best references; in a private place. C. H., care of Mr. A. Frankel, 325 East 59th St.

GARDENER.—First-class; German; small family; with best recommendations; on a private place. G. S., Box 172 Times.

GARDENER.—By a capable single man; willing to drive and be generally useful on gentleman's place; references. W. B., 107 East 15th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FARMER.—By a married man, 34, with one child, as working foreman on gentleman's place; understands the care and management of first-class stock, cows, horses, sheep, swine, and poultry; also running of steam and horse power; first-class gardener and fruit grower; good butcher and curer; wife first-class buttermaker; board help of required; first-class reference. Gardener, Box 169, 1,338 3d Av., Times Agency.

GARDENER.—English; married; in family; strictly temperate; thoroughly experienced in all its branches; greenhouses, graperies, flowers, and kitchen garden; orchids; fully competent to take charge of a large place; eleven years' reference from present employer. W. C. D., 9 Garden St., Stamford, Conn.

GARDENER.—German; married; no children; age, 32; thoroughly competent to take charge of gentleman's private place; experienced in all branches; also cows and poultry; best of references as to private character and abilities. Gardener, Box 13, Palisades, N. Y.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—By thoroughly practical man; married; one child; experienced in greenhouse, rose house, ornamental and vegetable gardening; used to the management of men; has first-class reference. Gardener, Box 8, Great Neck, L. I.

GARDENER and FARMER.—By a married man; no children; thorough knowledge in every branch; can take full charge of horses and make himself useful; the highest city reference given. Patrick Dawson, Oyster Bay, L. I.

GARDENER.—Married, no children; skilled in culture of flowers, vegetables, fruit, mushrooms; also long experience in landscape gardening; seeks position on private place to take charge; best reference. Gardener, 73 East 4th St.

GARDENER.—By a married man; age, 40; no family; thoroughly understands his business, both under glass and outdoors; good rose grower; best reference; last employer can be seen. Gardener, 206 East 96th St.

GARDENER.—On gentleman's place; full knowledge of greenhouses, lawns, gardening, farming, and stock; English; married; no family; fourteen years with one family; best references. T. A., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER and FARMER.—By a German; small family; wishes general management of gentleman's country place; steady work; best references. M. B., Box 81, Roslyn, L. I.

Grooms.

GROOM and CARRIAGE FOOTMAN.—By a young man; thoroughly understands his duties; best references. Thomas Collerton, 163 East 32d St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or BUTLER.—By a second man or butler, single-handed, in a private family; thoroughly competent; excellent references given. F., 367 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN and GOOD VALET.—By tall young Frenchman; best city references; willing to travel. H. N., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—English; age 23; can have excellent references; disengaged. J. P., 21 East 31st St., care of J. L. Jones.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE HANDED.—By first-class servant, as references can show; wages moderate. 141 East 32d St., first floor.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—As useful man in private family; understands care steam, hot air furnaces, pumps, elevators, brasses, windows, valeting; handy with tools; best city reference. J., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—To care for a gentleman's place in country; care horses, cows, do gardening, lawns, roads, make himself generally useful; best city reference. C., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By an American Protestant; city, Westchester, or Fairfield, Conn.; age, 40; using tools, brushes, &c., on house, furniture, boats, hothouse, &c. Box 212, 152 6th Av.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young man; good references for sobriety, honesty and constant worker; will assist gardener, care of horses, or drive; first-class milker. J. C., 66 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

USEFUL MAN—COOK.—By a German couple; man understands care of horses and garden; good milker; wife excellent cook. Joseph Goorike, 114 6th Av., Room 23.

USEFUL MAN.—By sober man, 38 years, careful of any property, care of small country place; kitchen gardening; drive; handy with tools; reference. M., 40 Boerum Place, Brooklyn.

USEFUL or SECOND MAN.—Understands valeting; six years' city personal reference. M. R., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young Englishman as helper in a private stable; good references. T. W., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

Valets.

V

MR. BELMONT'S QUESTIONS

He Asks Pertinent Ones of Would-Be Republican Candidates.

DO THEY FAVOR SOUND CURRENCY?

Will Allison and McKinley So Express Themselves that the Country May Know What They Mean?

Perry Belmont yesterday expressed his opinion of the Allison and McKinley money platforms, and also asked some pertinent questions that would-be candidates for the Presidency may find it difficult to answer, in the light of their past declarations and the general demand for "sound money" and a confidence-inspiring financial policy. Of the Allison and McKinley platforms, he said the former was a mere declaration of the opinions that Senator Allison had held in the past; that he had been favorable—only favorable—to what he, Allison, calls "true bimetallism"; that he had at all times labored to maintain an abundant currency of gold, silver, and paper, made interconvertible, and that he had demanded for "the business of the Nation a currency equitable and stable."

"Nothing is indicated in regard to his present opinions," Mr. Belmont said. "If it be said that we estimate his future purposes by his past acts, we shall still be in the dark. What is his definition of 'true bimetallism,' to which he has been merely 'favorable'? Mr. Cernuschi invented the word. Does Senator Allison accept Cernuschi's definition of his own word? The essential requisites of bimetallism, as formulated by our coinage law of 1792, were, first, open mints for everybody's gold and silver alike; second, a fixed ratio of weights; third, unlimited legal tender for each coin, whether gold or silver. Does Senator Allison 'favor' that?

"To-day we have only partial bimetallism in our country. We have no open mints for everybody's silver; our silver dollars are coined only on Government account, and are, it is true, full legal tender, like gold coin, but our minor silver coins are not full legal tenders. Before we can have bimetallism we must again open our mints, as in 1792, to everybody's silver. Does Senator Allison favor doing that?

"The last Republican National platform, adopted in 1892, declared: 'The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetallism, and the Republican Party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold, or paper, shall be at all times equal.'

"The first part of the declaration, and down to 'with such restriction,' was written, as he says, by Senator Teller of Colorado. He objected to the last part, which he did not write, but which he now insists was not then and is not now inconsistent with that pure bimetallism, such as the United States enacted in 1792.

"In the Senate debate of the 26th of February, begun by Senator Carter's speech, Senator Sherman defined 'bimetallic money' as that which began to exist with us in 1853, when the Treasury purchased silver bullion and coined underweight subsidiary coin of limited legal-tender power. That is the existing English system, which is gold monometallism.

"This is what he said: 'We maintain the parity of the two metals by limiting the supply of the cheaper one. We buy the bullion from the people of the United States or in the markets of the world, and we coin it into money upon the old basis of 16 to 1. But, in order that we may maintain the silver coins at a parity with gold, we limit the amount, and only make it an act of the Government which maintains those coins, of less market value, at a parity with gold.

"Mr. Allison also said: 'My idea of bimetallism is that both metals shall be adopted and used in this country as far as possible and to the extent that they can be maintained at a parity with each other. In order to bring about that condition, as a matter of course the silver dollars and the silver coins must be maintained at a parity with gold.'

"That makes silver," said Mr. Belmont, "only a fiat money. That plan excludes free bimetallic coinage with or without international agreement, because only the Government is to coin silver; that silver dollars are to be coined by the Treasury, as well as half dollars and quarters, is immaterial. Free bimetallic coinage does not exist.

"Who knows whether that is Senator Allison's plan? Senator Hoar declared it was not his or Massachusetts's, which seeks, he said, international free bimetallic coinage and rejects President Cleveland's plan, which is, he affirms, what Senator Sherman says is his."

Mr. Belmont went on to say that the McKinley platform, stripped of its incumbering verbiage, is this:

"'We contend for a currency of gold, silver, and paper, and to that end we favor bimetallism and demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money on a ratio fixed by international agreement or by our own laws, which will establish the parity of the two metals and of our dollars'—Whose silver? That belonging to individuals or only that of the Government?

"Senator Allison, like the Ohio Republican platform, favors bimetallism, but does not say which sort—that of 1792, the Teller and Hoar sort, or only the Sherman sort. 'Standard money' consists of standard coins which are of unlimited legal-tender power, which represent the statute unit of value, which our present silver dollar does not.

"No one knows whether the Republicans of Ohio intend to modify the law of 1873 and make the silver dollar a unit of value as well as the gold dollar. An international agreement seems now to be unattainable.

"Mr. McKinley does not declare what change is necessary in our present system in order to put the two metals and also the two coined dollars on an intrinsic and real parity. Does he hold with the existing 'mashwith'? No one can discern an answer in the Ohio resolution.

"To shout 'honest money,' 'untarnished money,' 'sound money,' signifies nothing in this crisis.

"Mr. McKinley Saturday, at Canton, Ohio, referred to the recent Ohio Republican platform, and declared his own views by quoting from his speech in 1890 these words:

"'Whatever dollars we have in this country must be good dollars, equal dollars, equal in inherent merit, because good not by the fiat of law alone, but good because the whole commercial world recognizes their inherent and inextinguishable value.'

"No one can truthfully say that our silver dollars are 'good' in that sense. Nobody in America or Europe recognizes them as of the same 'inherent and inextinguishable value' as our gold. When exposed to the crucible, our silver dollars shrink in value nearly one-half, relatively, to our gold dollars. That one-half is purely 'fiat' money, created by the 'fiat of law alone.' Mr. McKinley must revise his speech of 1890 to make it fit the Ohio platform of 1896.

"The questions New-York wishes answered by each candidate are these:

"'Do you intend resolutely to maintain the present unit and standard of value, which is a gold dollar of 25 8-10 grains?'

"'Do you intend to promote a silver unit of value, either alongside of (as in 1792) or displacing the gold unit?'

"'Do you intend, as a bimetallist, that silver shall be kept, as now, inferior to gold, and, unlike gold, be excluded from the freedom of our mints?'

"'Do you intend to try to make any part of our public debt payable in silver dollars?'

"'Do you wish silver to be a full legal tender for a private debt calling specifically for gold dollars?'

"'Do you intend that any part of the greenback debt shall be redeemed by the Treasury in silver dollars?'"

Neither Mr. Allison nor Mr. McKinley has answered these questions.

Alfred E. Luks Held for Arson.

Alfred E. Luks, a chemist, who lives at 2,670 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested last night on a charge of arson, for setting fire to the three-story frame house in which he lives. Louise Middendorf, who lives in the same house, was the complainant. She informed the police that she saw Luks throw a lighted lamp in the hallway on the second floor, at the same time saying: "I'll burn down the blamed old ranch." There was no damage done. Luks refused to say anything about the case, except that he was innocent.

HOMILY WRITING FOR PRIZES.

Boston Newspaper Sermon Association's Competitors Defended and Criticised.

A statement in the last annual report of the Evangelical Education Society, that there has been a marked decline in the power and influence of the pulpit in these latter years, including, as well, a decline in the preaching power of the clergy on both sides of the Atlantic, was recently refuted in The Churchman.

In defense of the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, The Churchman referred to the recent distribution of prizes by the Newspaper Sermon Association of Boston. Three of these prizes, it was announced, were won by clergymen of the Episcopal Church, the successful competitors being the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's Church, this city, and Chaplain of Columbia College; the Rev. Robert E. Campbell of Bellevue, Penn., and the Rev. Charles James Wood of York, Penn. In a subsequent issue it was stated that all of the prizes, there being four in number, went to the Episcopal clergy, the fourth being assigned to a student in the Cambridge Divinity School.

The Right Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, Bishop of Pittsburg, writing on the subject, says:

Some of us remember that not many years ago, in a denominational paper, it was quietly remarked by a noted Presbyterian divine, I think, that the Episcopal pulpit was "imbecile."

A recent occurrence may give us hope in this regard. The Newspaper Sermon Association of Boston having undertaken to publish sermons in the Sunday newspapers, offered $500 for the best four sermons submitted to their committee. Almost 300 sermons were received. A circular gives the following facts:

In a list of thirty-three writers of "sermons deserving special mention," nine are church clergymen—more than one-fourth. In another list of twelve, "the final group from which the prize winners were selected," five are church clergymen—almost one-half. And of the four who obtained the prize, among whom the $500 was divided equally, three are church clergymen.

The Committee of Award can hardly be accused of partiality, since it included the names of a Unitarian minister, a Congregational minister, three laymen, two of whom are editors or proprietors of Boston papers, and one clergyman of this Church.

The Rev. William Bayard Hale of Middleborough, Mass., wrote:

Not only is it true that three of the four best sermons received by the Newspaper Sermon Association were written by churchmen, but the fourth sermon was the composition of a churchman, Henry K. Hannah, candidate for holy orders of the Diocese of Massachusetts, and student in the senior year of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge.

The Rev. Langdon C. Stewardson of Worcester, Mass., took to task clergymen who write for prize, saying in part:

Just what the mental attitude of the clergyman must be who sits down in cold blood to expound the Gospel of his Lord for a prize of $500 we shall allow the psychologist to determine; but one thing at least seems clear, and that is that some sort of protest should be made against what appears to be a manifest degradation of the preacher's office.

It is, of course, fair to presume that many, if not the majority of the sermons which were put in competition for the prize were not composed directly under the inspiration of God or glory, but were simply what the author supposed to be the most eloquent and telling of his past efforts. Even in such a case, however, the entering of sermons for prize money, very much as horses are entered for a race, is a palpable prostitution of high and holy themes to base and ignoble uses.

"By taste ye are saved," sneered Emerson at the Anglican Church. If he were alive to-day he would, no doubt, explain that he never meant the Protestant Church in America.

The Rev. Francis G. Burgess, rector of St. John's Church, Worcester, also criticised prize sermon writing.

The Rev. Dr. Van De Water, in a letter to The Churchman, defends his course, and asks:

Will you or your supersensitive correspondents tell me what harm there is in any man, clergyman or layman, writing a sermon on a given text or topic, and submitting the same to a committee for possible honorarium and publication in sixty newspapers throughout the land?

When a clergyman is asked to deliver a baccalaureate sermon by the President of a college and an honorarium is named, as almost invariably it is, does he write for money or write to do good, and accept the money on the principle that those who can afford to pay ought to do it, inasmuch as "the laborer is worthy of his hire?"

I am surprised that any brother should write against such action, and even more surprised that you should print such letters. The same argument, if valid against competitors in the recent sermon prize, would prevail against our Bishops who accept, and rightly accept, honoraria for their literary work."

Dr. Van De Water adds that he would be glad for any opportunity to reach the ears of Sunday newspapers all over our country with any message to their souls.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Helen Frost, the youngest daughter of the late Charles Johnston Frost and a granddaughter of Mrs. Charles Thorne Frost, to Thomas Pearson Miller, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Field Miller of this city. The wedding will take place early in June at the country residence of the bride's parents at Great Barrington, Mass.

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Powell and the Misses Powell of East Fifty-eighth Street will sail for England the first week in April. They will spend at least a month in London and later will go to Paris, where they will be the guests for a fortnight of Mrs. Powell's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome T. Welles.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Snowden and family will leave the city the latter part of April for an extended tour through the West. Early in July they will sail for Europe, and will spend the season in traveling about the Continent.

—The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner of 607 Fifth Avenue gave a musicale and reception Friday evening of last week, when they were assisted in receiving by Miss Leonora Beck. Miss Beck is President of the Press Club of Georgia and a frequent contributor to the magazines.

—Miss Elliot, whose talk on the "Holy Grail," with stereopticon illustrations taken from Abbey's famous series of pictures, was so successful when given recently at Mrs. Orme Wilson's, has consented to repeat the lecture, for the benefit of St. John's Graymoor and the building fund of a children's home, at 6 East Fifty-third Street Tuesday, March 24, at 4 P. M. The other talks in this series of "Causeries de Carême" will be: March 17, Mrs. E. B. Custer, "A Woman Buffalo Hunt," and on March 27 "Kipling's India," a descriptive lecture with a hundred beautiful views. Course tickets, $2, (single, 75 cents,) may be had of Sister Adele, 6 East Fifty-third Street, and of Mrs. Henry Lenox Banks, Montclair, N. J.

—The third of the series of four Lenten readings being given by Mrs. Ewing Winslow at the residence of Mrs. A. B. Stone, 150 West Fifty-ninth Street, takes place this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, when Mrs. Winslow will read selections from "The Inheritance," by Susan Ferrier. The patronesses of these readings are Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. William G. Choate, Mrs. Julius Catlin, Mrs. James G. Crosswell, Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, Mrs. A. M. Dodge, Mrs. J. B. Erhardt, Mrs. George Hoffman, Miss Sarah Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Brayton Ives, Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Miss A. B. Jennings, Mrs. F. P. Kinnicutt, Mrs. Edward Mitchell, Mrs. F. F. Marbury, Mrs. J. W. Pinchot, Mrs. George Place, Miss Ruth Putnam, Mrs. George C. Riggs, Mrs. A. B. Stone, Mrs. C. W. Wetmore, Mrs. E. P. Wheeler, and Mrs. Theodore C. Williams.

PATRIARCH.

Lecture on "Christian Architecture."

"Christian Architecture" is the subject of a lecture to be delivered by Silas McBee this evening at 9 o'clock in the new ballroom of the Hotel Savoy. Bishop Potter, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Joseph H. Choate, J. Pierpont Morgan, Cornelius Vanderbilt, George S. Bowdoin, Charles D. Dickey, Samuel D. Babcock, G. M. Miller, Columbus C. Baldwin, Robert Fulton Cutting, J. Hampden Robb, James Waterbury, and Nicholas Fish are the patrons. There is a long list of prominent women who are acting as patronesses. Tickets, at $4 each, can be obtained of Alexander M. Hadden, 16 West Fifty-first Street.

EVOLUTION OF THE BIBLE

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott Says Its Revelation Is Imperfect.

INCOMPLETE FROM THE BEGINNING

"God Put Us Here to Work Out the Problems of Our Destiny Under His Influence."

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last night delivered the second of a series of sermons on "The Theology of an Evolutionist." The title was "The Evolution of the Bible."

Dr. Abbott's treatment of the subject was lucid and scholarly. It was broad, too, and, judging by scraps of conversation overheard as the large congregation left the church, there were many present who agreed with an old gentleman with silvered hair and a long white beard, who said in an undertone to the lady beside him: "That's a new way of looking at the Bible for me; but Dr. Abbott is right, and the book means more to me now than it ever did before."

To condense the sermon into a few lines, Dr. Abbott said that, while he believed absolutely in inspiration and revelation, the Christian evolutionist, believing that the Bible is the history of how man has thus far grown into the consciousness of God and the true life, believes also "that the Bible is a progressive and imperfect revelation, and that revelation must be commensurate with the medium through which it is made."

The Bible, he said, was a collection of many chapters by many men, made during a period of 1,400 years, and representing, as a progressive history and a record of man's growth, the increasing depths of "God's revelation to man through inspiration."

Dr. Abbott first entered an earnest plea that he should not be unfairly judged by inaccurate and partial reports of his sermons.

"Shortly after the first sermon in this series," he said, "which was on 'Creation by Evolution,' I received a letter from a man who had read a report of the address, and desired to convince me with long arguments and many Bible texts that 'God really did create the world.' I suppose it would be quite impossible for me to persuade that man that, because my conception of creation differed from his own, I did not reject the scheme altogether.

"No doubt there are other men who think that, because I do not believe in the historical account of the fall of Adam, and regard it as an imaginative and poetic story, I deny the terribleness and reality of sin.

"I wish to say at the very beginning of this sermon that the Bible is now nearer and dearer to me than it ever was before. I believe that it is inspired, and that it contains a revelation of God to man, and if that belief seems inconsistent to you with what I shall now go on to say, I can only ask you to charge me with inconsistency and not disbelief.

"I do not deny revelation and inspiration, but I entertain a different theory from many, and from that which I formerly entertained."

Dr. Abbott paused a moment to allow his position to become still more clear to his listeners.

"I believe," he continued, at length, "in inspiration and revelation.

"What do these two words mean? Literally, inspiration means inbreathing, the influence of one mind upon another, of one spirit upon another. A congregation listens to inspiring music. We read the inspiring records of past history; emotions, thoughts, feelings run from soul to soul, and from life to life, and God breathes His life into all of us. This is inspiration.

"I believe in divine inspiration. Belief in divine inspiration is the belief that God's spirit has an influence on human spirits.

"Revelation means literally unveiling—the disclosure of some truth not known before. 'They may be revelations without inspiration, and there may be inspiration without unveiling. You may be inspired and have no new view of truth, and you may have a new view of truth and not be inspired.

"To a considerable extent the Church formerly believed in revelation other than through inspiration. The Christian evolutionist believes in revelation only through inspiration."

Dr. Abbott here introduced an illustration of which he made frequent use in the remainder of his sermon. It was simple and direct.

"When I was a boy at college the Professor of Chemistory showed me," he said, "certain operations, &c., which I straightway went away and forgot. To-day the student goes himself into the laboratory and studies for himself. The professor encourages him to make his own investigations under his guidance, direction, and help, and under his influence the student works out the mysteries of the laws of chemistry for himself as if he were a new investigator. He gets a revelation, but it is a gradual one under the inspiring influence of the professor and teacher.

"In this way God has inspired men in their quest for truth, and under that inspiration the truth has been unveiled by God and man working together—I say working together.

"The conception that revelation was perfect and complete from the beginning, that it is perfect in every part of the Bible, the same in Genesis as in John, in Moses as in Christ, that it is all on one common plane, that there is no development, no progress, no growth in it, that there is no imperfection in the beginning, no larger life in the end, is confronted with innumerable difficulties."

Dr. Abbott dwelt briefly upon some of these difficulties. He described how a man who thought he believed this would read his Genesis I. and find science "'agin' him at every verse."

"He reads that the world was made in six days, that man was created about 6,000 years ago. At every stage of his progress he finds the difficulty of reconciling the Hebrew statements with modern theology. He finds polygamy and war and slavery certainly not condemned, even if not actually encouraged.

"Yet he cannot follow the Mormon apostle or the pro-slavery divine. He cannot follow the war jingo, because wars were not condemned by the ancient Hebrews.

"He finds ethical and religious difficulties, too. He reads about Abraham being ordered to kill his son and he is told that he must admire the man, and yet he knows that now the whole of the community would cry out monomania, because the whole of the community believes it is impossible to put into the father the instinct of self-preservation and then say, 'Kill your own son.'"

Dr. Abbott spoke at greater length on these lines, and then said:

"The Christian evolutionist believes that God spoke through holy men, or that they spoke moved by the spirit of God. He believes that revelation came through inspiration. He believes that God put His people in the world as students in a laboratory. They study and ask questions. What does this world mean? What are the laws of the moral life? What is the future destiny of man?' &c. God put us here to work out these problems for ourselves under His patient and inspiring influence.

"The Christian evolutionist believes that the Bible is the record of man's laboratory work. It is a history of the dawning of the consciousness of God and the true life in the soul of man. He believes that man started as an animal, and has been brought up to his state where he can receive God's messages. Moreover, the reception has been gradual. Man has grown up into it, and the Bible is the history of how he has climbed thus far in his knowledge of God and divine truth. He does not hesitate to say that the Bible is a progressive and an imperfect revelation.

"Do not think I am too radical," Dr. Abbott said, impressively. "Revelation must be commensurate with the medium through which it is made. God's revelation to man must be progressive, therefore it must at one time have been incomplete—I quote this sentence from Prof. Harris of Yale.

"I will attempt to show you how the Christian evolutionist thinks the Bible grew up.

"Every nation has its own distinctive character, just as the individual. Rome had law; Greece philosophy and art; Egypt letters; Palestine the knowledge of God, or, as it is sometimes called, religion.

"As compared with modern times, the Hebrew's conceptions of the divine life seem incomplete and marred by gross misconceptions, but, as compared with the Egyptian, Babylonian, and Assyrian conceptions of that day, they were wonderfully in advance of their age.

"There came from time to time men of exceptional religious genius, men of exceptional spiritual development. These men were called prophets, and they told the people what they had learned of God, of life, of duty, and of religion."

Dr. Abbott then proceeded at considerable length, but with logical lucidity and precision, to show how among these prophets there were good, bad, indifferent, and even false men; how, after about 1,000 years the books of the Old Testament were gathered together by a process which he said might be not improperly described as "the survival of the fittest."

After the coming of Christ the same process was repeated. The books were gathered together, "not by one man, and not at one time," he said. The letters of the Apostles were especially prized and were considered sacred.

"The external process of the gathering together of the Bible is unquestionably a development," said Dr. Abbott. "The Koran was all done in the life of one man. The Bible was 1,400 years in growing."

Dr. Abbott proceeded to review the growth of man into the consciousness of God as recorded in the Bible.

"God's first message was, 'I am a righteous God.' This does not seem much to us. It meant a wonderful lot to them. The pagan gods were immoral, or unmoral, and their rites were vitiated. 'It was a shame to get drunk,' says a writer of that day, 'except at the feasts of the gods.'

"This God demanded righteousness of his people. There was scarcely a suggestion of anything else, least of all of mercy to sinners.

"It was not until the time of David that the revelation came of a God that forgives sins, and even then this was thought to extend only to the children of Israel. All the heathen were to be killed, men, women, and children.

"Next came the revelation of God in the Lord Jesus Christ. Along with His conception of God went the development in moral and ethical life. The Ten Commandments—wonderful code of morals compared with the age in which they were made—were not the culmination of God's teaching. They were negative, 'thou shalt not,' and even as such not complete. They do not forbid drunkenness, gambling, and a hundred other sins. They do not embrace the whole duty of man.

"But, with the higher conception of God came a new commandment, 'that ye love one another,' and there were fourteen centuries between the two, between the conception of life as a social obligation, and the conception of life as a great sacrifice in the service of others."

In conclusion Dr. Abbott assured his audience that he was more conscious than they could be of his imperfect treatment of so vast a subject in so short a time. He hoped to give the theme more adequate attention later in the year.

"To me," he said, "the conception of revelation by inspiration of a literature that has grown gradually makes this book dearer and more sacred to me than ever. From Genesis to Revelation, from the beginning to the end, through all the imperfect conceptions, I see God growing more and more into the consciousness of his children until the perfect day has come—not as the northern lights flash brilliantly over the sky and as suddenly fade away, but as the sun itself, rising over the eastern hills, touches first the mountains, then the valleys, and finally bathes the whole world in warmth and glory."

The third sermon of this series will be delivered by Dr. Abbott in Plymouth Church Sunday, March 29. The subject will be "Redemption, Not Restoration."

APPROVES OF THE METRIC SYSTEM.

Recommendation by House Committee that It Be Adopted by the United States on Jan. 1, 1901.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—An interesting report has been made by Representative Charles W. Stone of Pennsylvania in favor of a bill for the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures which has been before the House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. In the course of his report, Mr. Stone says:

The size of our quart, gallon, bushel, and barrel is elastic or adjustible, and depends on the commodity to be measured, the place where it is measured, and formerly—in Pennsylvania, at least—the purpose and persons for whom measured. On the statute books of that State may be found an old law providing that all innkeepers "shall sell beer and ale by wine measure to all persons as drink in their houses, and by beer measure to all persons as carry the same out of their houses." Vermont, however, seems to have reached the climax of absurdity when she provides by comparatively recent legislation, still in force, that in measuring certain specified commodities "one bushel and three-quarters of a peck shall be deemed a bushel."

The barrel of oil or cider in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and many of the States, according to legal provision, contains 31½ gallons, but in actual fact it contains 40 or 42 gallons. The gallon of milk in New-York contains 231 cubic inches, and in Minnesota it is fixed by law at 282. The standard bushel used by the United States in the Custom Houses and furnished as standard to the various States is 3 per cent. smaller than the standard bushel of Great Britain. The bushel of oats varies from 26 pounds in Maryland to 36 pounds in Oregon and Washington. The bushel of barley weighs 32 pounds in Louisiana and 50 in California. The laws of New-York and Oregon make 42 pounds of buckwheat a bushel, while those of Minnesota and Nebraska call for 52 pounds, and Kentucky 56 pounds. The bushel of rye weighs 32 pounds in Louisiana, but grows to 56 pounds in Ohio. Potatoes weigh 60 pounds to the bushel in Washington, 56 in Pennsylvania, and 60 in Ohio.

In Maine 44 pounds make a bushel of apples, while 57 are required in Wisconsin. A bushel of salt weighs but 50 pounds in Virginia, and several of the States, but reaches 70 in Massachusetts, and brings down the scales at 80 in Colorado.

Strong arguments are advanced in the report for the adoption of the uniform metric system. The simplicity of the system is urged as one of its great merits. "It has only one system for every kind of weight and measure," the report says, "and the method of written expression is the one of ordinary numerical notation. The fundamental unit is the meter, and from that are derived by the simplest process not only measurements of extension, but of weight and capacity as well."

Referring to the objection that the words and terms of the metric system are foreign and too long for convenient use, the reply is made that the terms are not simply for American use; they are for all nations. The ease with which other nations—except France, where vacillating legislation and revolutionary disorders impeded the work, have made the change of systems has been surprising. Germany changed to the compulsory system in two years, Austria in three, and without friction or trouble.

The conclusion reached by the committee is that the metric system of weights and measures should be adopted by the various departments of the Government, except as to the methods of surveying public lands. The committee recommends the adoption of the metric system by the departments July 1, 1898, and by the Nation at large Jan. 1, 1901.

"BIG SIX'S" CHARITY BALL.

The Proceeds Will Be Devoted to the Hospital Fund.

The forty-sixth annual reception and ball of Typographical Union No. 6 will be held to-night at the Lexington Opera House, Fifty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue. The entire proceeds will be devoted to "Big 6's" hospital fund, the purpose of which is to maintain beds for its sick members in various hospitals in this city and Brooklyn.

Delegations of printers representing the principal typographical unions in the United States and Canada will be present. Invitations have been extended to President Cleveland, Vice President Stevenson, Senator David B. Hill, Gov. Morton, Lieut. Gov. Saxton, Mayor Strong, Congressmen Amos J. Cummings, Henry C. Miner, William E. Sulzer, and Lemuel E. Quigg, Police Commissioners Roosevelt, Grant, and Andrews, Recorder Goff, and a number of prominent leaders in the labor movement. The grand march will be led by President Samuel B. Donnelly and wife.

The officers of the occasion are: Committee of Arrangements—Harry Fichtel, Chairman; James G. Kanely, John C. Hepburn, Thomas J. Lyons, Joseph Boland, G. H. Hamilton, Frank J. Conway, William A. Lenehan, Ernest S. Smith; Floor Committee—James R. W. Kirwan, Chairman; John J. Nevin, Walter F. Dermody, Charles T. Paton; Reception Committee—John H. Clark, Chairman; L. E. Osborne, Charles J. Dumar; Governing Committee—B. J. Hawkes, Chairman; Alexander Campbell, John R. Farlow.

Music will be furnished by Prof. R. A. Mullen of the Manhattan Musical Protective Union.

Concert at the Grand Opera House.

Last night's initial Sunday concert at the Grand Opera House proved an enjoyable affair, and augured well for the success of the series. There were ten numbers on the programme. Miss Lilly Post, the prima donna soprano, received several encores, and the Gotham City Quartet acquitted itself very creditably. Miss Jennie Reynolds was very captivating in her Irish songs. Hughey Dougherty and Mark Murphy, comedians, were happy, as usual. Miss Flora Finlayson rendered several ballads sweetly. Jarbeau's pleasing sketches followed. Alice J. Shaw, the whistler, also contributed the entertainment concluding with clever impersonations by Fialkowski.

TO SAVE THE POE COTTAGE.

Efforts Will Be Successful, Though It May Be Necessary to Move the Building.

The cottage at Fordham which Edgar Allan Poe occupied half a century ago, and in which, Jan. 30 1847, his wife, who was Virginia Clemm, died, will certainly be preserved as a literary shrine, but may have to be removed from its present site.

It is now in an excellent condition of preservation on the King's Bridge Road, between Anthony Avenue and High Bridge, or Fordham, Road, opposite the proposed Poet's Park, whose boundaries, if the present survey stands, are to be Anthony Avenue, Primrose Street, and the King's Bridge Road.

The trouble with the Poe Cottage is that it is on the east side of the King's Bridge Road, while the small park is to be on the west side, and that Senator Guy introduced in the Senate bills which are approved by the Cities Committee of that body to widen King's Bridge Road twenty feet on each side and to grade the road.

Such widening would cut off about half of the cottage were it left as it now stands. Either the widening will have to be forty feet on the west side of the road, or the Poe Cottage must be drawn back into its lot or moved over the road to the Poet's Park.

Dr. Edward Chauvel, a French dentist with a practical rather than a sentimental or literary bent of character, acquired the cottage and the lot on which it stands and built a modern house which impinges on the humble structure. Some time ago he was willing to sell the cottage for $5,000, but its value, in his opinion, has been enhanced since it was found to be in peril from iconoclastic projects of improvement, due, it is said, to a very secret railroad scheme in which city officials are interested.

At any rate, be the issue at Albany what it may, the owner of the cottage will have to arbitrate its destiny. He can demolish it if he so wills, and can ask for it any price he chooses.

As stated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES last month, Mrs. Fay Peirce and others have been earnest in efforts to save the cottage, and their aim had the sympathy of Park Commissioner McMillan, Col. Joseph A. Gould, President of the Taxpayers' Alliance, and women living in Fordham. Mrs. Peirce has since enlisted the interest of Mayor Strong and of the Guild of American Authors, of which Gen. James Grant Wilson is President.

Through Mrs. Peirce's efforts the Poe Cottage Preservation Association was organized, but the Guild of American Authors, when it became interested in the project was instrumental in changing the title to the Poe Memorial Association, and the committee now acting in the affair is composed as follows:

Mrs. Fay Peirce, C. L. Betts, W. Fearing Gill, Col. Goulden, Gen. W. H. Morris, Prof. A. H. Dundon, Miss Vanderpoel, Vice Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. E. F. Blashfield, Miss Mary A. Fisher, President of the Home Hotel Association; Mrs. Pettee, Mrs. Ferriss, John Sherman, W. M. Clemens, and S. H. Wandell.

The first effort will be to have the bills introduced by Senator Guy recommitted. An attempt will be made to extend Poet's Park so as to take in much of the east side of the King's Bridge Road, and with it the Poe Cottage. This would give a park of about eight acres, and require $250,000. Another plan is to have the King's Bridge Road widened at where the cottage is, only on the west side. All these projects failing, money must be found to pay the dentist his price for the relic.

Much of Poe's best literary work was done in the Fordham house. In it were written "The Bells," "Ulalume," "To Helen," "Annabel Lee," "For Annie," "Eldorado," "Eureka," "Landor's Cottage," and "Domain of Arnheim." The last-named may have inspired Mr. George Vanderbilt to his vast enterprises at Biltmore.

ITS 107TH ANNIVERSARY.

Special Services at the Forsyth Street Methodist Church—Portrait of Its First Pastor.

Special services were held at various times yesterday in the old Forsyth Street Methodist Episcopal Church to commemorate the one hundred and seventh anniversary of its foundation. The first service of the day was a Sunday school reunion at 9 o'clock in the morning.

At the regular morning service the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley preached. Dr. Buckley reviewed briefly the history of the church since its establishment in 1789, and the calling of its first pastor, Major Thomas Morrell, who had previously fought in the Revolutionary War and had been seriously wounded at the battle of Long Island. This Major Morrell was the intimate friend of George Washington, Lafayette, and other men of the time.

The theme of the Christian work of the church led Dr. Buckley to a consideration of the character of the Christian. There were many men outside the churches, he said, who led good, useful lives, but perfect inward purity required belief and the saving grace of the blood of the Lamb. The most difficult thing in the Bible to believe was that God is willing to forgive such sinners as men are. The final charge against men, that they are not fit for heaven, could only be overcome by confessing it and not by self-righteous protest.

In concluding, Dr. Buckley declared that Jews, Chinese, Mohammedans, all would find God if they lived according to the light they had, and he urged the Forsyth Street Methodist Church congregation to continue the Christian course which had distinguished it, and by their living and teaching to illustrate the beauty of Christ's religion and to spread the light of His Gospel.

A platform meeting was held in the church at 8 P. M., the Rev. Dr. John A. Roche presiding. The programme included addresses by the Rev. O. J. Cowles and the Rev. Herbert Welch, singing by the Kofler Male Quartet, and exercises in recitation and singing by the Seely Cadets, composed of boys in the middle class of the Sunday school. One of the principal features of the occasion was the presentation to the church of a crayon of Major Thomas Morrell, its first pastor, by a number of young ladies of the congregation.

Major Morrell's original declaration of service sent to Congress during the Revolutionary War was read by Pastor Gillies. An interesting occurrence was the presence at the exercises of Major Morrell's grandson,, T. F. Morrell of Newark, N. J., and his granddaughter, Mrs. Flinn of Long Branch.

There was a young people's prayer meeting at 6:45 o'clock last evening, led by J. H. Hodgson. In the evening the Rev. Dr. George P. Mains preached.

Graham Concert at the Academy.

The third of the series of Graham concerts was given at the Academy of Music last evening, and drew a large audience. The talent embraced a wide range. Among those who contributed were Barney Reynolds of the "Chimmie Fadden" company, Maggie Cline, Lew Dockstader, the minstrel; Al Reeves, banjoist, and Raymon Moore, balladist. Mlle. Carrie, in her musical specialties, was well received, and Hafford and Mantell, the character vocalists, maintained their reputation.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Young Women's Christian Association of this city will hold a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall this evening at 8 o'clock, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the association. Brief addresses on the different aspects and advantages of this work for young women will be made by Hamilton W. Mabie, (presiding,) the Rev. Dr. Burrell, the Rev. Dr. Faunce, the Rev. Dr. Greer, the Rev. Dr. Hall, the Rev. Dr. Longacre, Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. Wager Swayne, and Col. George E. Waring. There will be music by the Seventh Regiment Band. Tickets may be had, free of charge, on application at the association building, 7 East Fifteenth Street. A few reserved seats are for sale at $1 each, to help pay for the hall.

—Albert, the fifteen months' old child of David Lent, who was so seriously burned by the explosion of a gasoline stove, at 242 East Eleventh Street, Saturday night, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday. The father, and Mary, his eight-year-old daughter, were also badly burned, but will recover.

—The Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard will deliver an illustrated and historical lecture on "The Cathedrals of France and Germany" this evening at the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, corner of Sixty-eighth Street and Boulevard, the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, pastor, at 8:30 o'clock.

Robert Dietrich, twenty-seven years of age, was found dead in bed yesterday by his wife, in the rear house at 143 West Twenty-eighth Street. His wife says that he had been suffering from hemorrhages for some time, and believes they caused his death.

—St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, F. and A. M., will work the third degree to-morrow afternoon in the Commandery Room, Masonic Hall.

Brooklyn.

—Mary L. Amberman, thirty-four years old, of 67 Joralemon Street was found early yesterday morning on Atlantic Avenue, near Pennsylvania Avenue. She was demented. It was ascertained that she had been suffering from mental troubles for some time. She had been visiting relatives at Springfield, L. I., and Saturday afternoon set out to walk to Brooklyn. When found she said she was on her way home. Her husband was notified, and took charge of her.

—Samuel S. Hemingway, fifty-two years old, a lawyer, of 413 Eleventh Street, died yesterday morning while going to his home. He was a member of the Brooklyn Bar Association, and at one time was a member of the Democratic General Committee.

—Fire in the feather store of Edward F. Cooney, at 98 Myrtle Avenue, late Saturday night caused a damage of $2,000 to the stock and $1,000 to the building.

—The annual dinner of the St. Patrick's Society will be served in the Academy of Music assembly rooms to-morrow night

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The New-York Times.

Part Two
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GERMANY'S TONE CHANGED

Wonders Accomplished by the Austrian Minister Goluchowski.

BETTER FEELING TOWARD ENGLAND

Change, Too, in Opinion as to Italy's Abyssinian Campaign—Affairs in the German Capital.

BERLIN, March 15.—Count Goluchowski, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has returned to Vienna from his visit to Berlin. He took the route by the way of Dresden, where he held a brief conversation with Dr. Schurig, President of the Council of Ministers of Saxony, and Herr von Seydewitz, Saxony's Minister of Public Instruction, who awaited his arrival at the station.

The results of the Austrian Foreign Minister's mission here have become distinctly visible in the changed tone of the semi-official press in regard to the relations between Germany and England. The cue seems to have been given to deny that any differences have existed between the Governments at Berlin and London, and also to ignore the fact of there having been any strain in their relations which threatened a definite estrangement of the two countries.

The North German Gazette, which as recently as last Tuesday accused England of encouraging the French desire for revenge upon Germany, and the English newspapers of rejoicing at the prospect of a rupture of the Dreibund, referred yesterday to England's active sympathy with Italy, treating the matter from the standpoint of approval of England's course. Still more significant is the fact that the Gazette has not a single word to say suggesting the existence now or heretofore of any strain in the relations between England and Germany.

To Keep the Balance of Power.

Another example of the German change of front is shown in the Weser Zeitung of Bremen, which publishes a Berlin inspired note upon the theme. "England Wishes to Maintain Egypt." "It is in the interest of Germany," the note observes, "to preserve the balance of power in the Mediterranean, and this can best be done by maintaining the status quo in Egypt. The security of the Dreibund would be increased if the naval power of England should reinforce the Italo-Austrian position." Finally the article argues that the interests of the Dreibund and England are so mutually interdependent that no quarrel over the Transvaal ought to be suffered to imperil these interests.

The semi-official newspapers in Austria-Hungary boast of the success of Count Goluchowski in achieving a perfect understanding with the German Emperor in regard to the relations between the Dreibund and England and also upon other questions. The Pesther Lloyd says that the Dreibund is safe and has the corollary of the friendliness of England.

Italy's Abyssinian Failure.

As regards the prosecution of the Abyssinian campaign by Italy, the Austro-German official view of the matter has undergone a change. Instead of advising the continuance of active operations in Africa until a signal victory shall vindicate the prowess of Italy, it is now held that it would be best to limit the scope of Italian occupation in Africa to the triangle formed by Asmara, Keren, and Massowah, hold the line to Kassala, and make peace with King Menelek. This plan, it is expected here, will be the substance of the opening communication of the Marquis di Rudini, the new Italian Premier, to the Italian Chambers upon their assembling this week.

A Week of Many Banquets.

The last week has witnessed an incessant round of diplomatic and social festivities. Besides attending the banquets given in honor of Count Goluchowski by the Austrian Ambassador and Prince von Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, the Emperor gave a dinner Thursday in honor of the seventy-fifth birthday of Prince Luitpold, Regent of Bavaria, and was also present at the wedding of his aide de camp, Major Count von Moltke, and dined with the officers of the Pioneers and Guards.

Minister Uhl's Arrival.

The season will virtually close when the Court leaves Berlin next week. As Edwin F. Uhl, the newly appointed Ambassador of the United States to Germany, will not arrive here before March 22, when the Emperor will start for Italy, he will not be able to present his credentials until the end of May, the time of the annual reviews, which the Emperor will return in season to attend. It is generally hoped in the American colony here that Mr. Uhl will rent the vacant residence of Prince Stolberg-Wernigerode, in Wilhelmstrasse, which is most adequate in every respect as a residence and altogether more suitable for receptions and other functions pertaining to the social duties of an Ambassador than any other house obtainable in Berlin.

Two of the leading aristocratic families of Berlin bade farewell to Berlin society Thursday, in consequence of Court events which have rendered their contact with the imperial circle uncomfortable, to say the least.

Withdrawals from the Court.

The first departure, which took place in the forenoon, was that of Prince and Princess Frederick of Hohenzollern, who left the Anhalter station for Dessau, en route for Münich. The platform of the station was crowded with their friends, and Princess Reuss and Princess Hohenlohe, on behalf of the social circle of the departing Prince and Princess, presented to them superb bouquets. An entire compartment of the car in which the Prince and Princess sat was filled with floral tokens of esteem. The leavetaking of the couple delayed the starting of the train several minutes.

Later in the day a similar scene occurred at the Stettiner station, upon the occasion of the departure of Prince and Princess Albert of Sachsen-Altenburg for their new residence, the castle of Kuchelnuss, in Mecklenburg. Bouquets were presented to the couple in profusion, and the handshakings, embraces, and tears gave the leavetaking the appearance of a lifelong farewell.

In order to maintain the lustre of the Court, which is threatened to be dimmed by these and other recent withdrawals of society leaders from Berlin in consequence of differences of one kind or another with the head of the imperial house, the Emperor has induced Prince von Furstenberg to accept the office of Chief Marshal of the Imperial Court. Prince von Furstenberg, who is a South German Prince and a scion of a mediatized house, was reluctant to accept the office, and only yielded to the persistent pressure brought to bear upon him by the Kaiser. The office of Chief Marshal rather impairs the rank of the Prince of Furstenberg, but his incumbency thereof will add to the éclat of the Imperial Court.

Prince Ernest-Gunther, Favorite.

Prince Ernest-Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein, brother of the Empress, is again becoming a favorite in society. He has reopened his salon and house in University Strasse, and receives upon a large scale, entertaining his guests lavishly at private theatricals, dances, &c. Society says that the Prince has sown his wild oats and settled down to a well-regulated and well-conducted life. He now studies social and political questions and reads works treating of trades unions, the labor laws, &c., all of which refute the recent reports that he had fallen into his old bad habits, was spending more money than he could afford, and that his bills were being offered for sale, with no purchasers, at 50 per cent. discount.

Prince Ernest has established large paper mills at Prinkenau, and has devoted himself to the personal management of the entailed part of his estate at that place, which is valued at 1,000,000 marks. He is also building a new castle, and it is announced that as soon as it is finished he will marry.

Koch's Tuberculin Denounced.

At a meeting of the Balneologic Society held last week, Dr. Koch's tuberculin was fiercely denounced by many eminent professors in attendance. Prof. Liebereich declared that tuberculin had been discredited by all physicians, even veterinary practitioners, as its use was directly dangerous. Hausemann said that a greater percentage of lung diseases had been cured by allowing nature to help itself than by the treatment of experts. A debate arose on the report that Dr. Koch is preparing a new publication in advocacy of tuberculin.

Herr Metternuch Promoted.

Herr Metternuch, German Consul at Cairo, has been raised to the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary. Herr Metternuch was in the confidence of Lord Cromer, the British representative in Egypt, on the subject of the new campaign in the Soudan, and it is believed here that it was he who suggested to the Government in Berlin that such a campaign would be opportune. The semi-official newspapers concur in praising Lord Salisbury's decision to put a complete check upon the French pressure for the evacuation of Egypt by Great Britain, and declare that all civilized nations approved his action.

German cavalry officers have been engaged to organize a new Chinese cavalry service modeled after the German system.

To Visit Queen Victoria.

The Emperor and Empress will pay a visit to Queen Victoria at Cimiez March 26. The Queen, it is announced, will not go to Coburg to attend the marriage of her granddaughter, Princess Alexandra of Coburg, to the hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, which will take place April 20. The Emperor and Empress and Empress Frederick will be present.

Prince Bismarck has consented to receive on his birthday, April 1, the members of the Hamburg National Union and deputations from Berlin, Leipsic, Bonn, and other places. The ex-Chancellor's son-in-law, Count von Rantzan, is authority for the statement that Prince Bismarck is in excellent health.

The American tenor, Savin, will make his appearance at the Royal Opera House March 23 in "Traviata."

Songs and Speeches for Temperance.

The National Temperance Society entertained about 800 persons yesterday in Chickering Hall with songs, instrumental music, and addresses. Joshua L. Bailey, the President of the society, presided. Theodore E. Schulte was organist, and the soloists were Miss Anna A. Park, on the cornet, and Miss Grace Tuttle, who sang Germod's "The Worker." A duet was sung by Miss Boyle and Mrs. Faulkner, and the Wardwell Male Quartet also sung. George W. Baln was the speaker of the occasion.

MARTYRS FOR THE FAITH

Christian Armenians Must Become Moslems or be Killed by Turks.

WOMEN THE PREY OF THE ISLAMITES

Forty Christians Slaughtered at Their Church Door—10,000 Forced Converts in Massacre District.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 15.—Information from various points in the Provinces of Sivas, Harpoot, Diarbekr, Bitlis, and Van shows that the process of forcing Christians to become Moslems is still in active progress. While Christian worship is allowed to be held in most of the cities and large towns, in the villages throughout the six provinces of the reform scheme it is in practice prohibited.

In twenty-eight villages in the District of Harpoot at last accounts there had been no Christian worship held since the first week in November. This abolition of Christian worship among a Christian people is at least connived at by the imperial authorities, for they do nothing to protect the worshippers from the attacks of the Mohammedans, who declare that it shall no more be allowed. The abolition of worship is simply a part of the scheme to abolish Christianity.

The name of the Rev. Hagop Abouhagatian, pastor of the Protestant church at Oorfa, in the Province of Aleppo, must be added to the long list of Protestant clergymen who have died as martyrs during the recent massacres. He was an able and devoted man, a graduate of the University of Leipsic. He was murdered Dec. 29, when the second massacre, this time of over 4,000 Christians, took place at Oorfa.

Later news from Harpoot shows that in that village, at least, some sort of orders have gone out to discontinue the forced conversions. When the authorities from Harpoot telegraphed to Constantinople for instructions, the reply came: "Do not use force to convert." The local Governor interpreted the orders liberally, and even announced that every one was to return. In one quarter of Harpoot all the Christians had been converted.

In Itsehmeh a certain well-known Sheik, ten days after the heat of the outbreak, murdered forty persons in cold blood at the door of the church. He invited all the leading Christians to a conference. Some feared and hid; about sixty, however, assembled in the church, when the door was locked upon them, and then, under the lead of this Sheik, the Moslems brought out these men one at a time. Forty refused to accept Islam and were killed.

There are 15,000 forced converts in the Province of Harpoot alone, and 40,000 in the whole region devastated by the massacres.

The general character of the outrage and the uniformity of its methods and the apathy of the officials when appealed to for redress, all give color to the impression that there is a fiendish purpose in the degradation of womanhood among the Christian communities. A systematic debauchery of Christian women is carried on in nearly all the devastated districts. It is as if the Turks wish to make sure that the women, always conservative in matters of religion, shall lose their self-respect and the grounds of their religious hope. They therefore seize the Christian women, day after day and week after week.

At Tamzara, in the Province of Sivas, all the men were killed in the massacres early in November. From a well-to-do Armenian population of 1,500 all that now remain in this village are about 300 starving and half-naked women and children. Trustworthy information from this place says that the most horrible feature of the situation of these Armenian women and orphaned girls is that passing Turkish soldiers and Turkish travelers attack them in their homes without hesitation.

From Megere, the seat of government of the Province of Harpoot, information declares that the same license exists in that province also. Within earshot of the Governor General's palace Mohammedan young men have broken into Christian houses by night, and the officials have refused to take notice of the abomination.

Because they are Christians the Turkish officials will not protect these women, but do protect their aggressors every time complaint is made.

The government by the indirect means of depriving the Christian communities of their men of influence who have survived the massacres. In every town or city where the massacres occurred arrests of such men are now in progress. No charges are preferred against the men arrested. They are arrested simply at the will of the Governor. The communities are thus deprived of their natural advisers and remain a prey to any enterprise which the petty officials of the Government or the Imams of the Moslem hierarchy choose to inaugurate against them. At Aintab one of the Protestant pastors, and at Marash two of the pastors, are thus kept in prison without reason and against all right and law.

CLARA BARTON REPORTS BY MAIL.

Preparations for Relieving the Suffering Armenians.

A report from Miss Clara Barton has been received by mail by the American National Red Cross Society here. The report is dated Constantinople, Feb. 25. Miss Barton says:

"Immediately upon our arriving here, Judge Terrell, with his customary promptness, lost no time in notifying the Turkish Government of our arrival, and asking an audience for me with the Foreign Minister. This was most courteously granted and held on the 18th.

"We were informed that the permit was granted for my party to enter the interior to afford relief to the suffering people there, and that no obstructions would be put in the way. Mr. Terrell at once cabled that information to Mr. Olney, but the permit or papers are to be signed by the Sultan. This is the time of the great fast of Ramazan, during which no work but the ordinary labor is supposed to be done, and the papers have thus waited until now.

"Minister Terrell yesterday demanded, through the Russian Ambassador, that the papers be attended to, and he waits in much certainty for favorable action immediately."

Since the date of this letter cable dispatches have announced the signing of the papers by the Sultan and the issuance of the necessary permits and passports.

The report continues: "Meanwhile we are not losing a moment's time. Dreadful news comes in from the battlefield of Zeitoun. It has not failed to reach you, for it went to the press.

"Sir Philip Currie has asked that I send relief to Zeitoun, and we are getting our supplies ready for shipment via Alexandretta at the first moment the papers are issued. Our agents are to-day purchasing supplies to be taken by caravan from Alexandretta. There are always delays of boats, only about one a week going over, and this occupies a week in the voyage across.

"Our dragomen are ready, the Turkish guard will be provided, and General Field Agent Dr. Hubbell will lead the first detachment up into the snows and mountains to hunger, nakedness, smallpox, and typhus.

"We find supplies as cheap here as at home, some even cheaper. It is said that food, such as grain, flour, &c., can be found all through the interior; therefore we shall not have to transport them.

"Dr. Hubbell will see what need there is for seed and other materials for helping the destitute people to raise something for themselves. We shall employ our customary methods in an endeavor to assist the people to provide for themselves as soon as circumstances will permit."

In a recent letter from the Rev. Dr. Judson Smith, Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Boston, addressed to the representatives of the Red Cross here, he says:

"I have been delighted to learn of Miss Barton's entry into Constantinople, of the good success of her interview, and of the freedom which has been extended to the Red Cross for its gracious work of relief in every part of the empire. It is exactly the issue which I expected.

"All the funds which have come into our hands have been forwarded directly to our Mr. Peet. We shall continue to send whatever comes to us to Mr. Peet as heretofore, in the expectation, however, that such sums will be combined with the sums which Brown Brothers & Co. remit, and constitute the one fund which now, under Red Cross auspices, will be distributed everywhere in the Turkish Empire."

FOR ANOTHER CABINET OFFICER.

Ex-Mayor Schieren Advocates the Bill to Create a Secretary of Manufactures and Commerce.

Ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn desires an addition to be made to the President's Cabinet. He thinks that the manufacturing interests should be represented, and favors the bill to create a new Cabinet position. In speaking on this subject yesterday, he said:

"The bill introduced in Congress by Senator Frye of Maine, creating a new Cabinet officer, who shall be known as 'Secretary of Manufactures and Commerce,' is of great importance to the manufacturers of our country, and should receive their especial attention.

"The suggestion was made at the last convention of the National Association of Manufacturers, held in Chicago in January. The association passed a resolution petitioning Congress to create such a department; the idea met with a quick response throughout the country.

"It is not alone desirable, but is absolutely necessary, for Congress to pass that bill as speedily as possible, and create that new officer and department. Many foreign countries have such an officer. It has been of great value to their manufacturers, and developed their export trades.

"The establishment of a bureau of information in Washington will be very valuable to our home industries, and also assist materially in extending our export trade, especially with the Spanish-American republics. We should have closer commercial relations with the South American countries.

"With such a bureau at Washington our manufacturers can obtain reliable statistics as to the classes of goods in demand and prices necessary to compete in foreign countries, and will be able to determine what is necessary to be done to obtain their trade.

"I firmly believe, and have always claimed, that with our improved machinery and skilled labor, we can overcome the cheap labor of Europe and other countries, and successfully compete with them in foreign trade. At any rate, let us be able to get reliable information of what is necessary to successfully compete. American ingenuity and Yankee grit will soon surmount the difficulties and supply the goods.

"I hope the manufacturers will co-operate with Senator Frye, and give him their hearty support. Let every industry, through committees, write to the representative in Congress, and draw attention to the bill and ask that it be pushed along. Its successful passage will be quite an achievement for the National Association of Manufacturers, and will prove the necessity for and value of such an association."

GREATER NEW-YORK NEXT

The Consolidation Bill to Go to the Governor This Week.

SOON TO PASS THE ASSEMBLY

Lieut. Gov. Saxton Thinks the Legislature May Adjourn as Early as April 23—Little for It to Do.

ALBANY, March 15.—Greater New-York will be the next important subject to be finally considered by the Legislature. The Lexow Consolidation bill has passed the Senate, and will be handed down by the Speaker Monday night. It will take the regular course and be substituted for Assemblyman Austin's similar bill, which is on the order of third reading. Speaker Fish says the bill will pass the Assembly with at least 100 votes in the affirmative. There will be but little opposition to the measure except from the Brooklyn members, the Speaker says, and the debate upon it will not last long. Amendments will be offered similar to those presented to the Senate, but after they shall have been voted down, even some of the members who offered them are expected to vote for the bill as it passed the upper house.

The annual Supply bill will pass the Assembly this week. As originally prepared, this bill carried but half of the amount of appropriations which were contained in last year's Supply bill.

In speaking of the important legislation of the session, Lieut. Gov. Saxton said to-night:

"The Raines Liquor Tax bill has passed the Legislature and is in the hands of the Governor. The Greater New-York bill has passed the upper house and will go through the Assembly this week. When the annual Appropriation and Supply bills have been passed, all that will remain to be done will be to pass the blanket ballot law amendments and provide employment for the convicts in State prisons under the provisions of the new Constitution, which goes into effect Jan. 1 next.

"The Legislature will be in a position to adjourn then at any time, and I see no reason whatever why the session should last beyond April 23 at the most. It is unlikely that favorable consideration will be given to the charters prepared for the cities of the second and third classes, as they are subjects which will require a good deal of careful consideration and much time. A sub-committee is, however, working upon the charter for cities of the second class, and there is a bare possibility that something will be done in that direction."

Senator Raines is working upon his amendments to the ballot reform law, and he will have them in shape this week, so that the bill may be reported at an early day. He says the material changes will not differ from those already noticed in these dispatches, except an additional amendment which will do away with the necessity of Inspectors of Election attaching the ballots to their election returns.

The Republican leaders have agreed that the Legislature shall adjourn from next Friday until the following Wednesday. This will give members an opportunity to attend the Republican State Convention, which will meet in New-York City March 24. In order that this plan may be carried out the Assembly will hold night sessions during the week, with the exception of Tuesday and Friday evenings.

There will be a hearing this week before the Senate Cities Committee on that committee's substitute for the Page and Pavey New-York City school bills. The friends of the substitute bill expect that it will be passed.

Police Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt of New-York City has promised to attend the meeting of the Senate Cities Committee Thursday afternoon, in company with Dr. Parkhurst, to speak on Mr. Pavey's New-York City Police Reorganization bill.

Senator Higbie is working industriously for the passage of two of his good-roads bills—one substituting the money system for the labor system in highway taxation, the other providing for one Commissioner of Highways in each town, instead of three. Senator Krum led a spirited opposition to these bills on Thursday, when they came up in general orders in the Senate. Several Senators have amendments asking that their counties be excepted from the operations of the bills. Senator Higbie will move the remaining good-roads bills in the Senate Finance Committee at the next meeting, and will endeavor to obtain favorable reports on the measures. It is said, however, that the bills involving any appropriation for good roads will not be passed this session.

The New-York City dock bills, having been reported favorably from the Senate Cities Committee, will come up in general orders during the week, and, it is believed, will be advanced to final passage. Senator Page says that he expects no great opposition to the bills in the Senate. Similar bills in the lower house will be reported favorably during the week by the Assembly Cities Committee.

The Senate Cities Committee will give a hearing Thursday on Senator Featherson's bill amending the law providing for the registration of plumbers. The bill provides that in New-York City the board shall consist of six practical plumbers, to serve for four years, who shall issue certificates of competency to all plumbers who pass satisfactory examinations. They may charge a fee of $5 for examining a master plumber or inspector of plumbing, and $2 for each journeyman plumber. The members of plumbing boards in cities of between 100,000 and 300,000 population have their salaries increased from $20 to $40 a month. In New-York City it shall not be lawful to practice the trade of a practical or working journeyman plumber after May 1 next unless on a certificate from the local board.

Senator Ellsworth's bill requiring steam railroads to accept bicycles as baggage will have a hearing before the Senate Committee on Railroads on Wednesday. The similar bill in the Assembly, introduced by Mr. Armstrong, has not come out of the Assembly Railroads Committee. A petition favoring the bill, and containing 30,000 names, was presented to the Assembly just before the adjournment on Friday last.

RABBI SILVERMAN ON SOCIETY.

Hollowness and Frivolity of the Social Struggle—Hope in Young Men and Women.

"The Young Men and Women of To-day; Their Relation to Modern Society," was the subject of an address delivered yesterday by Assistant Rabbi Joseph Silverman at the Temple Emanu-El.

Modern society was defined by the speaker as "an indescribable something, or rather an indescribable nonentity, consisting of showy people in perpetual motion without aim or purpose, simply drifting with the current. It means the seeing and being seen in prominent places in the company of distinguished personages pretending to be honored and lionized by those who stand highest in the social scale."

Amplifying this definition, Rabbi Silverman was caustic in describing the struggle for recognition in the turmoil of society, the aping in America of transatlantic exclusiveness and the worship here of an effete nobility and the battling for vainglory and social distinction.

The gain, he said, was social prestige at the sacrifice of time, thought, and energy. With the smiles, flowers, luxury, beauty, and display, are hypocrisies and deceptions, sighs and repinings, heart burnings, weaknesses, jealousies, and stifled passion.

Dr. Silverman asked if such a life was the true aim of existence. He said all the brilliancy, smiles, and roses of the social struggle are but the grave of the real man and woman, a dissipation of all the powers with which God had endowed him—a perversion of mind, thought, speech, and the social instinct. Society, with rare exceptions, he considered one great deception. Fashion is the Czar, and they who are held by his sway cannot escape his tyranny.

"Our hope of reform," Dr. Silverman continued, "lies in the young men and women of to-day, and the instituting of a new social world. Now is the time to preach the doctrine of social independence.

"In this era of discovery, when the X rays are throwing so much light on hidden things, they might be used to lay bare the skeleton of social functions.

"Would it not be wise to turn every clubhouse into an institution of learning and elevated enjoyment? Would it not be better to unite home and club? To-day the club undermines the home."

HIGH-CLASS FICTION

During the next Six Months

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for three to six days, depending upon their length.

The list of writers includes:

Owen Wister, Mary E. Wilkins,
Anthony Hope, A. Conan Doyle,
Ian Maclaren, Stanley J. Weyman,
Bret Harte, Frank R. Stockton,
J. M. Barrie, Beatrice Harraden,
Amelia E. Barr, Joel Chandler Harris,
Julian Hawthorne,
Grant Allen, and Many Others.

A SECRET OF THE HEART,

(NOW RUNNING,)

A DETECTIVE STORY BY HOWARD FIELDING,

will be finished Thursday, March 19.

MARCH 20 AND 21, "OUR LEARNED FELLOW-TOWNSMAN," BY GEORGE GISSING.

MAYOR WURSTER'S DESIRE

Wants to be Elected to the Republican National Convention.

BROOKLYN PRIMARIES TO-NIGHT

Willis-Wurster and Worth-Buttling Factions Strenuously Working for Success—Who May Be Successful.

The Republicans of Kings County will hold primary elections to-night to select delegates to the Congressional and Assembly District Conventions, which are to be held later in the week, to determine who shall represent Kings County at the Republican National Convention in St. Louis.

The Willis-Wurster faction of the party has been busily engaged since Jan. 1 trying to bring about its desired result—that it might name the delegates that will go to St. Louis. While it has been striving to gain every point the Worth-Buttling faction has been equally active.

Commissioner Willis of the Department of City Works was the Chairman of the Republican Campaign Committee in Brooklyn in 1888, and did good work for Harrison. He was subsequently rewarded by President Harrison, who appointed him Naval Officer in this city, and he is still a Harrison man. Commissioner Willis wants to go to St. Louis as a delegate, and the probability is that he will go from the Second Congressional District, which includes the First, Second, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eleventh, and Twentieth Wards.

Sheriff Buttling lives in this district, and he will fight hard to defeat Commissioner Willis, but the indications are that Mr. Willis will carry the convention.

Mayor Wurster is also anxious to go to St. Louis. It is said that he has been playing at politics in order to get the names of his friends on the ticket to be voted at the primary in the Ninth District of the Nineteenth Ward. He sent letters to his friends to meet in caucus, and when it became known that the Mayor had done so the opposition said it would endeavor to defeat him at the meeting at which the ticket was selected on Friday night, but at the last moment the Wurster people secured a member who voted in favor of the Wurster ticket, and it was selected.

This man who made the Wurster ticket a possibility, it is now said, voted under a misapprehension, and the contest will be finished at the polls to-night when the opposition will run a ticket with the hope of defeating Mayor Wurster's aspirations.

Ex-Senator Worth has been repairing his fences, and a friend of his said yesterday that he would not be surprised to see the Worth-Buttling faction carry at least three of the five Congressional District Conventions.

The Republican workers are not at all pleased with the manner in which the Wurster administration has distributed its gifts, and it is said that with this feeling rankling within them they will do all in their power to give the administration a setback.

The Congressional District Conventions will meet Thursday night, and there is a conflict as to who shall preside. The State Convention has directed the State Committeeman in each district to call the convention to order, but Chairman George H. Roberts, Jr., of the County Committee says he will appoint the men to call these conventions to order.

The Congressional districts are divided as follows:

Second District—First, Second, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eleventh, and Twentieth Wards.

Third District—Third, Fourth, Ninth, Tenth, Twenty-third, and Twenty-ninth Wards.

Fourth District—Eighth, Twelfth, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-second Wards.

Fifth District—Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth Wards.

Sixth District—Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Wards.

From present indications the delegates to be selected Thursday night will be:

Theodore B. Willis and George Phillips from the Second District, ex-Senator William H. Reynolds and Park Commissioner Woodruff from the Third District, Alderman Joseph Clark and Robert A. Sharkey from the Fourth District, Alderman Charles H. Haubert and Joseph Benjamin from the Fifth District, and Controller Palmer and County Clerk Saffen from the Sixth District.

There are very few of the above named who are Morton men. They appear so on the surface, but at heart are for either Harrison or McKinley.

Quiet Day for the Hippopotami.

The baby hippopotomus at Central Park was viewed by many yesterday morning, but on account of the storm, in the afternoon, the menagerie was deserted. The mother and the young one appeared to enjoy their freedom from observation, and spent the day sleeping under water and on the platform at intervals.

A SECRET OF THE HEART.

By HOWARD FIELDING.

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SYNOPSIS.

Mr. Willard Davis is the head of the Union Surface lines of New-York, and his office is in the rear of the company's rooms on the third floor of the Ann Street Bank Building. Associated with him in various schemes for the absorption of small street car lines is George Stalbridge. Stalbridge is much disliked by Willard Davis's nephew, young Davis, who believes that Stalbridge is leading his uncle into dangerous and corrupt schemes, with the object of finally securing control of the great property himself, and of gaining the hand of Willard Davis's daughter, now engaged to Walter Norman. The morning after a transaction by which a small line in which Norman is interested is swallowed up by the large company, young Davis goes down to remonstrate with his uncle. He meets Stalbridge in front of the bank building and rebukes him. As he mentions Norman's name, young Davis notes that Stalbridge glances upward in a startled way toward the elevated railroad. Young Davis goes to his uncle's office, followed by Stalbridge. The door is locked. There is a key inside the lock. A moan is heard, and then a crash. Young Davis pushes the key out with Stalbridge's key, and unlocks the door. He sees his uncle on his knees, the latter tries to speak, and falls to the floor dead. As young Davis entered the room, a door opposite closed with a snap. He bursts it in, but finds the room beyond vacant, with an open window looking on the stone court.

PART II.

AN ORDINARY, EVERYDAY DETECTIVE.

Self-satisfaction was the only strong emotion that I had ever seen in Stalbridge's face up to that moment. That expression I had learned to recognize, and I could even draw safe inferences from the degree of its manifestation. But it was a new face that he wore as he stood beside the body of Willard Davis. I could not read it. Yet if I had been compelled to do my best I should have said he was tortured by a despairing sorrow, wholly selfish, absolutely unmixed with any human sympathy for the man whose awful end we had both witnessed.

I could readily understand that the death of my uncle was a terrible blow to Stalbridge, whose dearest schemes were dependent upon his patron; and I could expect nothing better of the man than that he should think of himself alone, even in the presence of so terrible a tragedy.

"Stabbed to the heart!" I cried, bending over the body. "Who could have done this?"

Stalbridge motioned toward the door.

"Get help!" he said, hoarsely.

At this moment a boy in the janitor's employ looked into the room, and at the sight of the corpse, fled in terror. I cried out after him that the police must be summoned; that Mr. Davis had been murdered, and that the assassin had escaped by the window. It is doubtful whether the frightened boy heard me, and, as a matter of fact, I shouted for the purpose of raising a general alarm, and not for the boy's information. The cry passed from mouth to mouth along the corridors, and scores of persons were instantly running about, some toward my uncle's office and others toward the windows that commanded a view of the court into which it was at once supposed that the murderer had leaped.

I heard the janitor call to some one to summon a policeman from the street, and also to ring an ambulance call. Meanwhile the clerks from the Union offices had poured out, and had gathered about the door of the room where the body lay. I stood on the threshold and warned everybody to keep outside, saying that nothing in the room must be disturbed. Within a few minutes a policeman arrived and took my place at the door, repeating the orders I had given, and backing them by the display of his authority.

There was only one person in the crowd that made any trouble. He was a tall, dark-visaged fellow, whose appearance, as well as his voice, suggested Italy as his native land. I could not fully understand what he was saying, but it seemed to contain an intimation that the fate which had overtaken my uncle was just. I thought the man a crank with anarchistic tendencies, and paid no further attention to him.

"There'll be a Central Office man down here pretty quick," said the policeman. "I've told the janitor to telephone to Headquarters. We must keep the crowd out till then."

We succeeded without difficulty. Nobody was admitted but the ambulance surgeon, who had been summoned, and Vice President Rodney of the Union lines, who was too important a person to be excluded.

Stalbridge meanwhile had remained standing like a statue beside my uncle's dead body, gazing down at it. He did not move when the ambulance surgeon knelt to make his examination. It was quickly done, and he disturbed as little as possible the position of the corpse.

"There are two wounds here," he said in response to my questions. "One is upon the right side of the head. It was made by a glancing blow from some heavy instrument having an edge, but not sharp like a knife. The blow may have stunned him, but it would not have killed him. The second wound was a stab with a small, round, and sharp-pointed instrument like a stiletto. It entered the right breast between the seventh and eighth ribs, and seems to have penetrated the heart. It must have caused almost instant death."

"Yet he was alive when we entered," I cried in horror, glancing at Stalbridge. "We had the murderer under our very hands and we let him escape."

Stalbridge answered with a groan. I looked at him, but he did not meet my eyes; he was still staring at the corpse. The thought came to me that if this man had not stopped me in the hall I should have been with my uncle and could have saved him. Unreasonable as it was, I reproached him for what he had done.

"Fate, fate!" he muttered, still without looking at me. "Who could have dreamed of this?"

"It needed no prophet," I retorted, bitterly. "For years, under your direction, Willard Davis has made enemies—bitter enemies—for there is no strife more desperate than this battle for money. How many men have you ruined with your schemes? Run them over in your mind, and tell me, if you can, which one of your victims struck this blow. Then blame yourself for it!"

"This is hardly fair," whispered Rodney, laying his hand upon my shoulder.

I turned toward him, and saw that there were tears in his eyes. He was a hard-fisted man of business, seasoned by thirty years of struggling in New-York. His emotion affected me. My unreasonable anger abated; it

"I Picked Them Up," He Said, Pointing to the Floor.

gave way to grief. I had felt sincere affection for my uncle, though his course of late years had excited my strenuous opposition. We were of an old and honored family, and I held our name to be of more consequence than mere money-getting. Though he was much older than myself, I had ventured to remonstrate with him at times when Stalbridge's schemes secured unenviable note; but there had been no open quarrel, and I had always been at home in his house.

With this thought came the recollection of my duty to my uncle's family. They should be informed at once, and the painful task was surely mine. I spoke of this to Rodney, and he said that I should go at once. I shuddered when I pictured the grief of my aunt and my cousin Emily, who has been already mentioned as the betrothed of Walter Norman. There was a son, too, who must be summoned from college by this terrible news.

As I was about to leave the room, the detective from Police Headquarters arrived. His promptitude amazed me. I would have said that scarcely ten minutes had elapsed since the commission of the crime. In reality the interval had been much longer. Also, as subsequently appeared, one of the attendants in the building had notified the Central Office on the first alarm.

The detective was in appearance the most absolutely commonplace man that I had ever seen. Perhaps I was expecting the detective of romance, and thus derived an added impression of the ordinary from this man Johnson. He was about the medium height, and his face was of so conventional a type that I began to wonder vaguely whether I had seen him before. His expression was somewhat vacant, but not with the vacance of stupidity, rather with the listlessness of a man who has nothing to do and very little to think about. He was dressed in the sort of clothes one will see the most of if he walks about the city all day.

"Excuse me," he said, politely. "If you're not really in a hurry, I'd like to ask a few questions before you go."

He asked but very few, and seemed almost indifferent to my answers. Indeed, his indifference piqued me, and I was the more careful to tell my story accurately and to bring out all the points. I succeeded in arousing a certain amount of interest when I told him of the closing door, and of my pursuit of the murderer; but he ceased to pay attention to me when I said that I had failed to get a glimpse of the escaping criminal.

"Whose are these?" he asked, languidly, displaying a large number of keys on a ring.

"My uncle's," I exclaimed. "Where did you get them?"

"I picked them up," he said, pointing to the floor near the door which led to the hall.

"The murderer must have taken them from my uncle's pocket and locked the door immediately after the commission of the crime," I said. "We found it locked."

"That was the way of it, of course," said Johnson. "There are blood stains on the door and the casing, as you have doubtless observed."

I had not seen them, but when Johnson pointed them out they were obvious.

"He washed his hands afterward," Johnson continued. "There is the towel on which he wiped them."

He pointed at the towel in question, which

"Your Friend Norman Is a Very Tall Man."

was thrown over the the corner of a looking-glass that hung upon the wall.

"Why did he throw it up there?" I muttered, half to myself.

"It was not thrown," said Johnson. "You can see that. It was hung up there." The top of the looking-glass, which was a very large one, was nearly eight feet from the floor.

"He must have been a giant," I exclaimed, "to reach so high."

"A tall man, probably," said Johnson. "Has anybody meddled with the towel, the rack under it, the bowl, or anything else hereabouts?"

"Nothing has been disturbed," said Stalbridge.

Johnson examined the bowl.

"No blood here," he said; "this water is perfectly clean."

He pointed into the bowl, where there was a little water. On looking more closely than Johnson had done, I was able to discover a few spots of blood at the upper edge of the bowl where the horizontal slab was set over it. When Johnson's attention was called to them he scanned them closely.

I had begun to feel considerable respect for the detective's ability. The quiet way in which he had possessed himself of the keys without attracting anybody's attention had excited my curiosity, and had led me to believe that there was more in him than appeared upon the surface. But when I had demonstrated the superiority of my own observation over his I began to hold him cheap. If I had been the criminal I should have feared Stalbridge far more. His acuteness was well known, and his appetite for revenge equaled that of a savage. He had suffered deeply by my uncle's death, and he would never rest. I felt assured, until he had seen the author of that injury in the hands of the executioner.

"Have you formed any theory of the crime?" I asked Stalbridge.

He did not answer.

"What do you think about it?" the detective asked of me.

"I am puzzled by one circumstance," said I. "The surgeon tells me that my uncle was stabbed to the heart. Yet he was alive when we entered. Therefore the murder must have been committed within a very few seconds. Indeed, I believe that I heard my uncle cry when the blow was struck. How, then, could the murderer have washed the blood from his hands? We entered at once."

"That's just the point that bothered me at first," said Johnson, "but it's clear enough now. The wound in the head was inflicted first. It was the blood from that wound which stained the murderer's hands. He washed them, and probably he was on the point of leaving the room when you came and blocked his escape. At the same moment your uncle, who had been lying unconscious and was supposed by the criminal to be dead, regained his senses. He staggered to his feet. The criminal, as he fled across the room to reach the other where the window is, was confronted by his victim. Then he struck the second and fatal blow, and escaped as Mr. Davis fell dying. How does that strike you, gentlemen?"

He looked at us with frank inquiry. There was nothing of the typical air of mystery about him. His method, as any one could see, was to ask questions and put the facts together, taking all the help he could get. I regarded his theory as very strong, and my confidence in him was restored.

"But the motive," said I.

"It was undoubtedly robbery," said the detective. "You will observe that there is blood upon these papers on the desk. It will be found on examination that one which should be there is missing. Then we shall have a real clue to the murderer."

Stalbridge sprang toward the desk. He hurriedly scanned the papers.

"You are right," he said. "There is a paper missing; and its disappearance will be very convenient for the Twenty-seventh Street railroad people."

He turned to me with a gleam of intelligent trium

NEW YALE SOCIETY HALL

To be Built by Theta Xi, a Sheffield Scientific Chapter.

THE MEETING OF THE CORPORATION

The Purchase of the Gneist Library on Jurisprudence—The Competitors for the Ten Eyck Prizes.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 15.—Arrangements are now nearly completed for the building of another Yale society chapter house and dormitory—that of Theta Xi, a Sheffield Scientific School society, which now has quarters at 43 College Street. At the recent session of the Connecticut General Assembly the society was incorporated under the name of the Fox Association, for the purpose of doing the business necessary to the erection of this new building. The Fox Association is the Sheffield Scientific School branch of what is one of the best-known scientific college fraternities, and there are other chapters at the Boston Institute of Technology, at the Van Rensselaer Institute of Troy, and at the Stevens Institute in Hoboken.

At a meeting of the present members and the alumni members held here recently, plans for raising the necessary funds were perfected, and various committees were appointed to carry out the work. The plan is to issue bonds, which can be taken up only by members of the fraternity, and already enough of the bonds have been taken to warrant the committee in purchasing a site. It has been practically determined where the building will be situated. The new building will cost between $60,000 and $70,000, and will be a chapter house and dormitory combined. Plans for this have not yet been made, but it is understood that a well-known architect will soon be asked to prepare them. Members of the society say that it is expected that the work of construction will be begun next Summer. The building will have accommodations for about thirty members, and the upper floor will be made with apartments for the use of the visiting alumni members. Some of the best-known "Sheff" graduates are members of the fraternity, and the Chairman of the committee in charge of the whole matter is Horace Whitman of Philadelphia. The officers of the association are: Arthur S. Cheney, '89, of New-Haven, President; Charles W. Hoyt, '94, of New-Haven, Secretary; Horace F. Whitman, '69, of Philadelphia, Treasurer.

Dr. William Lyon Phelps, the popular instructor in English literature, has received a call from the Woman's College of Baltimore. He has declined it. Dr. Phelps came to Yale about four years ago, having at that time had a liberal offer from the University of Chicago. His work in New-Haven has been successful, his classes having uniformly been among the largest at Yale. The present course in modern novels, which has attracted wide and favorable comment, is the largest attended at Yale, there being over 300 present at every lecture. It has aroused general enthusiasm among the student body, and interested a large number in good, healthy literature.

The following eight men from the junior class have been chosen to speak in competition for the Henry James Ten Eyck prizes at the annual junior exhibition during commencement week: Frederick Merwin Burgess of New-Haven, subject, "The Opening of Museums and Libraries on Sunday"; Clark Chase of Brooklyn, same subject; Henry Sloane Coffin of New-York City, subject, "The Young Men's Christian Association in Colleges"; Martin Bell Faris of Brooklyn, subject, "Cuba"; Emerson David Fite of Ohio, subject, "The Meaning of the Triumph of Japan"; William Gilman Low, Jr., of Brooklyn, subject same as the last; William D. Makepeace of Springfield, Mass., subject, "The Position of 'The Pilgrim's Progress' in the History of English Literature, and the Development of English Religious Thought"; Nathan Ayer Smith of New-Haven, subject, "The Democratic Idea in College Life." The competition was an unusually good one this year. Thirty-nine essays were submitted in all. The speaking will be held in Battell Chapel on the afternoon of March 26. The Ten Eyck prizes are the income of a fund of $26,000, established in 1888 by the Kingsley Trust Association in memory of Henry James Ten Eyck, '79. The winner receives $90, and each of the competitors $10.

The Gneist library, which has been recently purchased for Yale University, contains about 6,000 volumes and 4,000 pamphlets, dissertations, &c., and was the property of Rudolph von Gneist, Ph. D., LL. D., who was born in Berlin in 1816. In 1844 he became professor in the university. He was a member of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies from 1867 to 1884, and a member of the Imperial Parliament from 1875 to 1877. In 1878 he was a second time called to the bench as a senior Judge of the Supreme Court of Prussia, and a member of the Privy Council. He was appointed instructor to Prince, now Emperor, William in matters of political science. He was the author of "English Constitutional History," (1882;) "Administrative Law in England," (1884;) "History of the English Parliament," (1886,) and numerous other important historical and Constitutional publications. His wishes were that his library should be kept complete, and put in some public library, where those interested in that particular subject might have the opportunity of using it. The library is a rich collection of jurisprudence and political science. There are about 400 volumes of stenographic reports of the Prussian House of Delegates, about 200 volumes of stenographic reports of the German Parliament, and more than 1,000 volumes of legal and political periodicals in complete series, constituting an important part of the collection. Besides this, the library contains most of the important works of German and English authors on jurisprudence and political science. Mention might also be made of von Gneist's "Hand Apparatus," which consists of some 150 or 200 bound volumes of dissertations, &c. Since Prof. Henry W. Farnam has assumed the responsibility of purchasing this collection, a friend has been found who has subscribed the cost of the library. His name is not given. This library cost about $2,500.

The meeting of the Yale corporation the past week attracted general attention in the university. It met to decide upon a new dormitory, and it was also stated that the corporation was to discuss a new alumni hall, costing several hundred thousand dollars. The corporation decided to proceed at once with the construction of the new dormitory, which is to be located on York Street, just west of the Peabody Museum. It will cost about $90,000. Work has already been begun on it. The land on which the new dormitory will stand was recently purchased by the college. The expense of the dormitory will be taken from the funds of the university. A large proportion of the rooms will be single, and it has not yet been decided whether the apartments will be for academic students alone or not. It will accommodate 100 men. At the same meeting of the corporation, Dr. Ortel, for five years an instructor in the college, was advanced to the grade of Assistant Professor of Comparative Philology, and Dr. James P. Pierpont, an instructor for the past two years, was appointed Assistant Professor of Mathematics, also in the academical department. John Wurtz, an instructor in the Law School, was advanced to an assistant professorship of law. Dr. D. A. Reader, now an assistant in the Kent Laboratory, was made an assistant in physics, to instruct in connection with Prof. Dana's work. Theodore Woolsey Heermance of the class of '53 was elected a tutor in Greek in the college, and Richard T. Holbrook of the same class tutor in the Romance Languages, both of whom are expected to begin work in September next.

The Rev. Benjamin W. Bacon, D. D., who is now pastor at the Congregational Church in Oswego, N. Y., was appointed instructor in New Testament Greek in the Divinity School for the year 1896-7. Dr. Bacon, son of Dr. Leonard W. Bacon, is a graduate of the college in 1881, and of the Divinity School in 1884, and the author of several contributions to theological literature. The out-of-town members of the corporation who were present were Chauncey M. Depew, '56; E. G. Mason, '60, of Chicago; Buchanan Winthrop, '62, of New-York, and Judge Henry E. Howland, '54, of New-York.

The Board of Editors of The Yale Courant is the centre of much attention among the Yale journalists at the present time. The report has been current for some time that the next year would be an interesting one in the history of The Courant. The editors are a capable set of young men, and the paper this coming year will be much more interesting and vigorous than it has been for some time past. The editors are progressive and have ability to make the paper a leading journal in the newspaper world of Yale University.

IN HARVARD'S MUSEUM.

New Department in the Agassiz Collection to be Opened To-day.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 15.—Montagu Chamberlain, Secretary of the Harvard Scientific School, has just published a list of the graduates of the school since its foundation in 1851. The list includes no less than 328 names. The addresses of the graduates and their present occupations or professions are given. It is surprising to see what a considerable proportion of the professors of the sciences in many of the larger colleges are graduates of the Harvard Scientific School. Some idea of the growth of the school may be had from the fact that it now contains more than the total number of graduates since the foundation of the school. This is the first catalogue to be issued. It will be a quinquennial affair hereafter.

The Harvard Memorial Society has arranged for the following evening lectures, to be given under its auspices: March 27, "Harvard in the Fifties," by President Charles W. Eliot, '53; April 3, "Harvard in the Sixties," by Moorfield Storey, '66; April 10, "Harvard in the Seventies," by Judge Robert Grant, '73. The society expected to have Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson lecture on "Harvard in the Forties," but owing to his serious illness this plan had to be abandoned. The lectures are primarily for Harvard students and members of the university. Therefore the public will not be admitted until the students are fully provided for. This is the first public work which the Memorial Society has undertaken.

Some time ago an offer was submitted to the university corporation from an unknown benefactor to put a new window in the north end of the transept of Memorial Hall, in memory of those whose names are inscribed on the tablets in the transept. The offer has been accepted, and the measurements for the window have been taken. It will be a very elaborate affair, and will not be completed for at least two years. The design has been accepted, but will not be made public until the window is completed.

E. B. Delabarre, '89, now Professor of Psychology at Brown, will have charge of the Harvard Psychological Laboratory next year, during the absence in Germany of Prof. Hugo Munsterberg.

The duplicate whist tournament is now practically at an end. The final round has been played, and has resulted in a tie between Thwarts and Whitmore and Peck and Morrill. They have played three draw matches up to date. The final winners will play C. D. Booth, '96, and W. T. Denison, '96, for the college championship. An opportunity will be given several old players to compete in an invitation tournament to determine the Harvard representatives. But it is hardly to be expected that any will appear who can defeat Thwarts and Whitmore, Peck and Morrill, and Booth and Denison. As soon as the three couples to represent Harvard against Yale are chosen, they will play several of the leading clubs about Boston, in order to get good practice for the tournament with Yale. On Friday a preliminary match was played with a team from the American Whist Club. On March 17 there will be a game with the Newton Whist Club, on March 21 one with the American Whist Club, on March 23 one with the New-England champions, the Mercantile Library Association, and the final match with Yale on March 28.

The Harvard Graduates' Magazine for March, which has just appeared, has several interesting features. There is, first of all, an interesting autobiography of the Rev. S. F. Smith, '29, the author of "America." C. F. Dole, '68, discusses the Divinity School in its relations to the university. F. A. Tupper, '80, advocates that scholarships be open to scholars of all grades of wealth; that they be honorary in character rather than for indigent students only. C. C. Smith, '87, recounts the life of President Holyoke, who had a longer term of office than any other Harvard President. There is a long account of the centennial of the Hasty Pudding Club, which contains the historical sketch by Lloyd McKim Garrison, '88; the poem by John T. Wheelwright, '79; the Pudding Song and the speech by Joseph H. Choate, '52, and the ode by Benjamin A. Gould, '91.

A new exhibition room at the Agassiz Museum will be opened to-morrow. It is arranged to show the life of the mesozoic, or middle period. In popular parlance this is known as the "age of reptiles." In this room, therefore, are to be found a number of typical representatives of the huge dinosaurians, and other strange reptilian forms that populated the earth at that period. The central attraction is a magnificent cast of an iguanodon like the only one in this country after the original in the Museum at Brussels. This was a creature of gigantic dimensions, measuring 35 feet in length. It walked on its hind legs and used its fore feet for grasping prey, its tail serving as a support. The history of these remarkable creatures shows that they developed from a diminutive type, gradually attained their maximum proportions, and dwindled again to an insignificant size. Their nearest living allies are to be found among the horned toads. Another monster is represented by a cast of the pariasaurus, from the only specimen ever discovered, and now preserved in the British Museum. There are many other interesting casts and originals in exhibition in this room. It was the plan of the elder Agassiz to arrange the exhibits in the museum so as to show the succession of life from the earliest periods to our own time. For this purpose a room has been set apart for each great period.

PRINCETON'S MANY CLUBS.

The Influence of the College Extended by Means of Them.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 15.—The university Symphony Banjo and Mandolin Clubs have been reorganized, and are practicing regularly for several concerts to be given during the Spring. This organization is entirely separate from the regular university musical organizations represented by the Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs, and performs a function similar to a training school for the larger clubs. The series of concerts to be given will include concerts at Long Branch, Lawrenceville, Freehold, and Tom's River. A quartet is being organized to carry out the vocal numbers of the programme, and a number of instrumental solos will be introduced, including zither solos by H. B. Master of the seminary. The following men have been chosen to constitute the personnel of the clubs:

Banjo Club—Leader, S. Spencer, '97; banjeaurines, Mattingly, '96; Winter, '96; Reed, '96; Spencer, '97; Lewis, '99; banjos, Wrenn, '97; Fallon, '99; guitars, Libbey, '96; Saussy, '96; Mattison, '97; Knapp, '98; Ulyat, '99.

Mandolin Club—Leader, B. R. Miller, '97; mandolins, Bill, '97; Miller, '97; Moore, '97; Smyth, '97; Scott, '98; Spencer, '99; Wilkinson, '99; violins, Jones, '96; Harbinson, '98; guitars, Libbey, '96; Saussy, '96; Mattison, '96; Knapp, '98; Ulyat, '99.

The university library has recently been presented with an old volume of theological essays which are of especial interest at this time as throwing light on the early history of Princeton. Besides the original charter of incorporation and the act of the Province of New-Jersey in confirming the charter the book contains the laws of the college for various years between 1802 and 1813. The rigid restrictions imposed upon college youths at that time are well illustrated by the elaborate provisions for fines in connection with books kept from the library over time. Here is a sample of the regulations then in force:

"Any person, except a member of the Faculty, who shall keep a book, smaller than an octavo, longer than one week shall be fined 12½ cents; if longer than two weeks, 25 cents; if longer than three weeks, 37½ cents. The fine for keeping an octavo longer than two weeks shall be 25 cents; for three weeks, 50 cents; for four weeks, 75 cents. For a quarto volume kept longer than four weeks the fine shall be 50 cents; for five weeks, $1.50; for six weeks, $2.75. For keeping a folio longer than six weeks the fine shall be $1; for seven weeks, $2; for eight weeks, $3, and all these fines in like proportion for longer periods."

The elaborate system of sectional clubs at Princeton is proving a means of extending the influence of the college among the preparatory schools throughout the country. Several new clubs have been formed during the past year, and this week the Princeton Club of Southern New-Jersey was added to the number, as a new organization. At a meeting of all men in college from Southern New-Jersey, Monday night, permanent organization was effected with Cornbman, '96, as President; Hutchinson, '97, as Vice President; Davis, '97, as Secretary; Evans, '98, as Treasurer, and Elmer, '99, as Freshman Director. President Patton and Prof. Libbey were present and addressed the new organization, outlining the work before it and impressing upon it the importance of the work to be undertaken among the preparatory schools. A constitution will be adopted in the near future.

The Monday Night Club, which was organized three years ago by the class of '94, has come to be looked upon as the leading literary coterie of the senior class. Meetings are held weekly, and prominent men in public life are invited to address the club on topics of current interest. The membership from the present senior class was completed this week by the election of Albert Goodsell Milbank of New-York City, the President of the senior class, and David Potter of Delaware, one of the editors of The Nassau Literary Magazine, to membership in the club. Edward B. Hodge of Burlington, N. J., was elected Secretary.

The growth of the "Princeton honor system" for regulation of examinations, particularly among the New-England colleges, is exceedingly gratifying to Princetonians. Word comes from Wesleyan, on the authority of President Raymond, that the system has been tried and is proving thoroughly successful, and that student dishonesty has greatly decreased under the new system. At Williams the system has been on trial for some time among the senior class, with most satisfactory reults, and the Faculty is considering a proposition to extend it to the other classes. At Dartmouth the system is now under discussion and seems to meet the approval of the students and Faculty in general, and will doubtless be adopted in the near future. At Tufts it has been in force for some time and gives complete satisfaction.

President Andrews of Brown University says that the system has been under favorable discussion for some time, but he fears that the actions of several conscienceless students may retard its adoption for a period. Yale is thoroughly aroused over the question of adopting the system, and The Yale News is collecting statistics with a view to ascertaining whether it is successful at other places before making a final move looking to its adoption. Princeton undergraduates and Faculty are a unit in praise of its workings here and will watch with great pleasure its extension over the entire country, as they believe it will eventually spread to all the colleges and schools of the United States.

The March number of The Nassau Literary Magazine made its appearance the last of this week. The number is noteworthy as furnishing an index to the editorial board of next year, those juniors having contributions in the present number being fairly sure of an election to the staff of editors on the volume beginning May 1. Among the successful contributors from the junior class are S. H. Thompson, Jr., of Pennsylvania; Wilfred M. Post of Syria, Percy Robert Colwell of New-Jersey, and Charles Francis Dunn of Ohio. The number is particularly good in poetical contributions, and the editorial departments are up to the high standard always maintained by the present board. The literary prize oration, by Paul Curtis Martin of Ohio, entitled "Evolution Not Revolution," which won first place at the recent Washington's Birthday exercises, is printed as an introductory article. S. H. Thompson, Jr., contributed a poem entitled "Morning on Lake Minnetonka," which is of unusual merit for college verse, and Wilfred M. Post has an interesting story called "Zaferee," a tale of the far East. Percy Robert Colwell's article, "The Revival of the Historical Romance," is an interesting essay calling attention to the influence of Scott on our literature, and Charles Francis Dunn contributes two high-class bits of verse under the titles, "The Traveler" and "A Song of the Sea."

The other numbers of the contents are "An Unfinished Biography," by John J. Moment, one of the editors, and "The Love Poems of Robert Browning's Men and Women," by Ralph Barton Perry, '96. The elections to the new editorial board of the magazine will occur during the present week, and a warm contest is on among the members of the junior class, whose contributions during the past year entitle them to consideration in the selection of a new board. In addition to those named above, Moore, '97; Torrence, '97, and Kirkwood, '97, are considered in the race for positions. On the evening of the first Harvard-Princeton baseball game the incoming board will entertain the retiring editors at a banquet at the Princeton Inn, in accordance with the time-honored custom, at which many former editors will be present, and several eminent literary men will be asked to respond to toasts.

SENIORS AT CORNELL.

Some Class Questions Settled—A Graduate's Good Work in Athens.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 15.—The senior class has been holding frequent and largely attended meetings the past week to decide the regular questions that come up every year. At the last meeting arrangements were made for the individual and group pictures of the class. If a class book is decided upon, it will contain every member of the Faculty, the familiar views of the campus, and the members of the class. Cups and gowns were adopted by a unanimous vote, but no decision was reached as to when they should be worn. The question of class memorial was not decided upon, the sentiment of the seniors being uncertain yet as to what will best keep the memory of the class before succeeding classes.

The fact that Cornell has won the five-thousand-dollar prize lathe exhibited at the World's Fair, shows that her alumni and undergraduates are by no means unmindful of the interests of their alma mater. The prize was awarded on the basis of a contest in which all males above the age of fourteen years were entitled to vote. Cornell was late in entering the competition, but students, professors, alumni, and friends of the university wanted with such zeal in forwarding votes that the institution succeeded in getting one-tenth of all those cast, and obtained more votes than her two strongest rivals—Michigan and Massachusetts Tech.—put together. The total number of votes cast was 1,250,000. Of these Cornell received 95,818. After being placed on exhibition in Chicago, Cincinnati, and New-York, the lathe will be sent to Ithaca, where it will be added to already large collection of tools in the Sibley College Museum.

Dr. Waterman Thomas Hewitt, Professor of the German Language and Literature, will take his Sabbatic year for a trip to Europe. He sails next week from New-York, and will visit Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Africa, and the Holy Land. On his return Germany, France, and England will be visited. An edition of Uhland's poems, upon which Prof. Hewitt has been engaged for several years, is now in press, and will be published by Macmillan early in April.

The Sage Conservatory is one of the features at Cornell upon which the Trustees annually spend large sums of money. The conservatory is one of the largest in the country, and comprises in its collection nearly every plant and flower known to botanists, which can be made to grow by artificial means. It is under the direct supervision of the Botanical Faculty, and is cared for by a regular force of men, who are employed the year round. One of the especial features at present is the miniature orange grove. Oranges in every stage of development are to be found upon the trees, the ripe product in judged to be little inferior to that known as the best in the commercial world. A part of the greenhouse is devoted to experimental work in plant physiology, various cultures and effects of the different colors on the growth of the plants and flowers is shown by growing them under glasses of different tints. Electricity is used in forcing the flowers during the night time, and has been found to act as a fair substitute for the sunlight.

At the last meeting of the musical clubs, an election was held to fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of President R. P. Tobin and Secretary J. W. H. Bailey, '96, of the Glee Club, was elected President, and J. C. Bailey, '96, of the Banjo Club, was chosen Secretary and Treasurer. The question of a trip to New-York is being discussed, and it is probable that a concert will be given there some time in April. A plan is also under consideration to give a concert on June 25, at the place selected for the quadrangular boat race.

A letter to the Greek department has been received, announcing the success of Eugene P. Andrews, '95, in deciphering the inscription on the architrave of the east end of the Parthenon, which has been up to this time an unsolved mystery. Not the least difficult part of the task was the physical effort required to get up to the point where the bronze letters of the inscription had been attached. The plan followed was to get a rope over the architrave by means of a stone thrown over with a stone. By an ingenious system of ropes and pulleys Mr. Andrews succeeded in pulling himself up to the level of the inscription, and proceeded to take paper impressions of the letters, "squeezes," and holes. Paper pulp was used in the work, and a complete cast of the whole inscription was made later. The interpretation of the "squeezes" was subsequently accomplished, and a report made to the American School at Athens. Nothing had been known previously of the inscription or the shields and ornaments that accompany it. While at Cornell Mr. Andrews was a prominent athlete as well as a close student. He held the championship in the mile run during his course, and his athletic training did much to make the extraordinary feat possible.

Among the passengers on the Pacific Mail steamship City of Rio de Janeiro, which it is feared may have gone down, were Mr. and Mrs. Lemar Lynden. Mr. Lynden was graduated from Cornell with the degree of Mechanical Engineer in 1894. While in the university he was a prominent society man, and a member of the Glee Club and The Masque. His home is at Athens, Ga.

The schedule for the annual inspection tour of students in Sibley College has been completed. The Mechanical Engineers will leave Ithaca on March 30, stopping first at Bethlehem, Penn., to inspect the steel works there. The next evening they go to Philadelphia, where Cramp's ship yard and other large works will be inspected. From Philadelphia the party will go to Washington, and visit the United States Gun Factory. The Electrical Engineers leave on the same day for Buffalo, where the city electric service will be inspected. The party then will visit the plant of the Cataract Construction Company at Niagara Falls. April 1 will be spent in Buffalo again, and the next day in Rochester. After inspecting the Rochester electric light and power station, a short trip to New-York to inspect the navy yard and other works will be made.

At the last meeting of the Trustees, Prof. James Seth of Brown University was appointed Professor of Ethics in the Sage School of Philosophy. He will take the chair occupied by President Schurman, who will deliver his last lecture as a professor in the university at the end of this term. Prof. Seth was graduated at the University of Edinburgh in 1881, after which he won the Ferguson Philosophical Scholarship, which is open to graduates of all the Scottish universities. He continued his studies at Leipsic, Jena, and Berlin, and was then appointed assistant in philosophy at Edinburgh. In 1892 he received a call from Brown University. Prof. Seth has made numerous contributions to Mind, The Philosophical Review, The International Journal of Ethics, and other periodicals, but his work on "A Study in Ethical Principles" has probably brought him before the public more than any of his other writings.

The Winter term examinations commence March 16, and the session closes on the 27th. Registration day for the Spring term is set for April 7.

COMMENCEMENT PRIZES AT UNION.

The Students Entered for Them and Subjects of the Essays.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 15.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade Thursday evening E. C. Angle, '86; A. J. Thompson, '84; F. W. McClellan, '83; ex-Judge S. W. Jackson, '42, and ex-Mayor H. S. De Forest were appointed a committee to formulate plans against the removal of Union College to Albany. It is felt that, while the prospects of removal are not very serious, yet the agitation is hurting the college, and should be stopped. President Raymond was publicly denounced for his endeavor to further removal while acting as President, and it is felt that both Union College and himself are being hurt by his course.

The registration for commencement prizes is as follows:

Ingham Prize Essay for Seniors—C. W. Clowe, D. H. Craver, G. J. Dann, A. S. Derby, J. H. Dunham, R. Guernsey, W. H. Hall, W. L. Huggins, H. Mallery, G. L. Myers, George Pollock, M. H. Strong, M. A. Twiford, W. L. Terry, A. B. Vossler, G. Young, and J. Wood.

Allen Essay Prize for Seniors—C. W. Clowe, D. H. Craver, G. J. Dann, A. S. Derby, J. H. Dunham, R. Guernsey, W. H. Hall, W. L. Huggins, H. Mallery, G. L. Myers, George Pollock, M. H. Strong, M. A. Twiford, W. L. Terry, C. H. Vosburgh, A. B. Vossler, G. Young, and J. Wood.

Harroun Prize for Seniors—C. W. Clowe, D. H. Craver, G. J. Dann, R. Guernsey, H. Mallery, George Pollock, W. H. Hall, G. L. Myers, M. H. Strong, W. L. Huggins, W. L. Terry, A. S. Derby, M. A. Twiford, G. Young, and J. Wood.

Clark Essay Prize for Juniors—E. R. Cumings, D. Wood, F. V. Hewitt, T. Hotaling, M. J. Multer, S. E. Slocum, and A. H. Winn.

Junior Oratorical Prizes—A. M. Blodgett, F. T. Cady, J. C. Cooper, F. V. Hewitt, M. J. Multer, R. A. Pearse, O. B. Pershing, H. C. Todd, A. H. Winn, and D. Wood.

Sophomore Oratorical Prizes—H. E. Barbour, T. A. Crichton, F. R. Cullen, W. A. P. Earles, J. E. Fisher, H. R. Hover, J. H. Manger, W. E. Merriman, G. C. Perry, W. B. Reed, P. Nelson, P. P. Sheehan, and C. H. Utter.

Alexander Prize for Extemporaneous Speaking, Open to All Classes—D. H. Craver, '96; R. Guernsey, '96; G. L. Myers, '96; G. E. Pollock, '96; M. H. Strong, '96; J. Wood, '96; O. B. Pershing, '97; H. C. Allen, '98; J. H. Manger, '98; C. H. Mattison, '98; P. Nelson, '98; W. B. Reed, '98; P. P. Sheehan, '98, and W. M. Swann, '98.

The subjects announced for the Ingham essays are "The Relation of Tennyson's Idylls of the King to Sources" and "The Place of Washington Irving in Our Literature"; for the Clark essays "The Enduring Element in the Poetry of Pope" and "The Americanism of Lowell"; for the Harroun essay on "Sociology," "Union College; a Social Study."

The Advisory Board of The Concordiensis has selected as editor in chief for next year F. Packard Palmer, '97, of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. As the other juniors have withdrawn the contest for literary editor will be open to any junior.

Chapel orations were given on Friday as follows: "The Signs of the Times," J. G. Beckwith, '96; "Taking Suggestions from Nature," A. L. Peckham, '96; "Fact and Fiction," W. L. Terry, '96, "Theory and Teaching of Pestilozzi," J. Wood, '96.

Olin H. Landreth, Professor of Engineering, has been appointed Consulting Engineer to the State Board of Health.

The Psi Upsilon fraternity gave a "smoker" Friday evening to the Faculty and the Greek letter fraternities.

RUTGERS'S MANY INTERESTS.

Superintendent Jones to Leave the College Farm—Trustees' Meeting.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 15.—Prof. E. L. Barbour on Friday night delighted a critical audience in Kirkpatrick Chapel by his rendering of Dickens's characters in "David Copperfield." The occasion was the last of the course of readings given by the Athletic Association of Rutgers College. The association will net about $250 as a result of the readings. This will be applied to the payment of outstanding indebtedness.

The Tunis Quick prize for proficiency in spelling and the English grammar has been awarded to John Wallace Thompson of Morristown, N. J.

Superintendent E. A. Jones of the college farm will leave his charge at the farm on April 1 and assume the general superintendency of the Massachusetts Agricultural College and State Experiment Station. Mr. Jones received the appointment a few days ago, and succeeds Assistant Professor of Agriculture F. S. Cooley. The field will not be a new one for Mr. Jones, who was graduated from Amherst College in 1884. He has had charge of the college farm here for three years, and during his residence here has been closely identified with the agricultural interests of the county. As Secretary and Treasurer of the Middlesex Board of Agriculture he has greatly advanced the interests of the society. Mr. Jones will move to the Massachusetts college on April 1, with his family. There will be no Superintendent appointed to succeed him, as the trustees of the college have made arrangements with Prof. Edward B. Voorhees, A. M., Professor of Agriculture at the college, to reside at the farm and attend to the general superintendency of the place.

Commencement at Rutgers in June will also be the occasion for the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the graduation of the class of '76. The affair will be celebrated by a dinner and all the pleasant features that usually attach to such an incident. Three members of the class are residents of this city—John S. Voorhees, County Prosecutor; William H. Price, City Collector, and Hayden Kelly.

Prof. John B. Smith of the college, whose proficiency as an entomological expert has earned for him the name of the "bug man," on Friday evening delivered an illustrated lecture at the Suydam Street Reformed Church on "Insect Life." The lecture was under the auspices of the Young Men's Club.

The Rev. Dr. C. D. Hartranft of the Hartford Theological Seminary on Friday evening delivered the second of the Graves lecture series before the students of the theological seminary of this city, his subject being "The Parallel Christian Idea."

At the Spring meeting of the Trustees of Rutgers, the announcement was made that $10,000 had been offered as the beginning of a fund to endow the professorship of Greek, in memory of the Rev. Dr. Chambers. The hope was expressed that an amount would be raised sufficient not only to endow the professorship, but also to establish a Greek scholarship, and entitle Rutgers to send a student annually to the American College at Athens. Recalling Dr. Chambers's eminence as a Greek scholar and his interest in the study of the classics, no memorial can be conceived so appropriate for him as that proposed, and it is hoped and expected that the suggestion will be carried out. The Trustees also conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. Edward P. Johnson, pastor of the First Church of Albany.

STEVENS SENIORS EXAMINATIONS.

The New-England Trip May Fall Through—The Junior Dances.

HOBOKEN, N. J., March 15.—During the past week most of the photographs of the different classes and of the boards of editors of the different college papers, which will appear in The Link, have been taken.

The success of the New-York concert has been a source of satisfaction, not only to the musical clubs, but also to the general body of undergraduates. The musical clubs will probably give three concerts during the third term. They will be in Brooklyn, Hoboken, and Newark. It is said that they will be under different management from those of the earlier part of the season, as it is rumored that Frederic R. Harris is about to resign. The musical clubs have also had their photographs taken recently.

The examinations of the senior class in the department of engineering will be held before the men start on the inspection trip on Monday. Examinations for them were held on Friday in the department of mathematics.

The Link Board hopes to have The Link of 1896 ready for sale by Decoration Day.

On Saturday, Mr. Dyer, the specialist on patent law, concluded his course of lectures on patent law before the alumni and undergraduates. The large attendance and the great amount of enthusiasm displayed by all in these lectures, as well as their general interest, must be exceedingly gratifying to the Alumni Association, by whom the course was first projected.

There seems to be some danger of the New-England inspection tour falling through, as a number of the seniors have expressed their inability to go, not only on account of the expense of the trip, but also on account of the nearness of the coming examinations, which will be the final ones for the class of '96.

At the last meeting of the Junior Ball Committee it was decided to have two extra dances before beginning the regular programme. It was also decided to have a few extra dances after the last on the cards, at the discretion of the Chairman. Tickets for the ball are now on sale. The preliminary dance cards have been given out to those who have signified their intention of buying tickets. The holding of the ball this year at Sherry's, in New-York, is, in itself, in the nature of an experiment, and it is hoped that it will receive the support of all the alumni who will be in or near New-York at that time.

The sophomore dinner, which was held at the Hotel Marlborough, New-York, on Friday, March 6, was a grand success, about one-half of the class being present. The following speeches were made, Mr. Buckley being toastmaster: "Our First Class," by Mr. Davis, President of the class, who spoke of the many achievements of the class of '98 since its entrance into the institute; "The Theatre Party," by R. W. Scott, who described '98's victories on the night of the theatre party; "The Czar," by A. I. Smith, who handled without gloves the common enemy, the official janitor; "Leap Year," by Mr. Allison; "X Rays," by Mr. Hackstaff; "The Other Fellow's Sisters," by Mr. Hunter; "Skirtcrobes," by Mr. Miller. During the evening Mr. Baker gave a few banjo selections, which were greatly appreciated by all. The committee of the class having the dinner in charge were Messrs. Hemmingway, Robinson, and French.

One of the features of the last issue of Stevens Life was a phototype picture of the three musical clubs. Several illustrated headings and initial letters also improved the general appearance of the issue.

AT UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER.

President Hill Refuses to Reconsider His Resignation of the Presidency.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 15.—After three months of consideration, President David J. Hill has declined to withdraw his resignation. Resolutions urging Dr. Hill to reconsider have been passed by many organizations, and the Chamber of Commerce tried to raise an additional endowment of $100,000, as Dr. Hill's administration has always been hampered by a lack of funds. But on Monday last his final answer was made public, and was communicated by the committee to President E. M. Moore, Sr., of the Board of Trustees. In his letter Dr. Hill reiterates his former statement that personal reasons have led to his resignation, and says that the success or failure of the Chamber of Commerce effort cannot affect his position. He declares his intention of retiring at the next commencement. On the following afternoon the Chamber of Commerce committee met and virtually abandoned its attempt to raise $100,000. Nearly half that amount had been pledged, but the subscriptions would not become binding until pledges for the entire sum were secured. It is supposed that Dr. Hill will engage in general literary work, instead of teaching. The university has prospered under his guidance, in spite of the attacks made on his policy by the extreme Baptist element. The attendance has increased, and $325,000 has been added to the endowment. His successor will probably be elected in June, and the ultra-Baptists are likely to make a strong effort to name the man.

Prof. Henry E. Lawrence lectured before the Academy of Science on "The Roentgen Rays" Tuesday evening, and described his recent experiments.

There were eight participants in the oratorical contest at Anderson Hall on Tuesday evening. They were A. R. Chapin, '96; U. L. Joyce, '96; L. E. Grady, '96; F. L. Lamson, '96; P. A. Tuholski, '99; J. M. Oaksford, '97; E. C. Barnum, '96, and W. G. Parkes, '99. J. M. Oaksford was chosen to represent the college at the State intercollegiate contest in this city April 10. His subject is "Oliver Cromwell and the Revolution." The alternate is F. L. Lamson, who spoke on "Partisanship the Key to Municipal Corruption."

The Winter Term will end this week, having been shortened two weeks to make the Spring and Winter terms more nearly equal.

HONORS AT WELLS COLLEGE.

A System Adopted by the Trustees—The Literary Society's Meeting.

AURORA, N. Y., March 15.—Phœnix Literarum Societas held its annual open meeting in Phœnix Hall last Monday. The subject for the evening was George Eliot. The following was the programme: "The Greatest Woman Novelist," by Miss Merserau; minuet, Grieg, by Miss Echols; "Development of Character in 'Romola,'" by Miss Williams; songs, by Miss Rossiter; "The Ethics of George Eliot," by Miss Cross.

Edwin V. Morgan of Aurora, now Professor of History at the Western Reserve University, gave, a week ago Saturday, an interesting and concise account of "The Recent Troubles in the Transvaal."

The Board of Trustees and the Faculty of Wells College have decided to adopt a system of conferring honors at graduation upon those students whose scholarship reaches the required standard. The system is to go into effect this coming commencement, and is to be based upon three grades—cum laude, magna cum laude, summa cum laude.

The class of '98 celebrated, Wednesday evening, the first anniversary of their class banquet.

Last Monday afternoon, between the hours of 4 and 6, the Dean, Miss Helen Fairchild Smith, gave a delightful reception in honor of her mother, Mme. Smith, who on that day was eighty-eight years old. The Catherine Guild, a benevolent association of the college, named in her honor, helped to celebrate the day.

"The Roman Drama" was the subject of a delightful lecture given by Miss Mary E. Case, Professor of the Latin Language and Literature, last evening.

Miss Case has received a leave of absence, and she will sail during the Easter vacation for Italy. During her absence Miss Budd, a graduate of Mount Holyoke, and a teacher of some experience, who has lately been doing post-graduate work under Prof. Bennett of Cornell, will take charge of her classes.

MUSIC LECTURES AT VASSAR.

A Petition of the Senior Class in Regard to Commencement.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 15.—Miss Villa Whitney White gave a song recital of German folk songs at Vassar College Saturday evening. The ballads of the early fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and the songs of the Meistersingers and Minnesingers were explained and sung. On Saturday afternoon Miss White gave a Schubert recital before the college.

"The Voice" was the subject of the music lecture given during the week by Prof. Gow of the department of music, and was the most enjoyable yet given in the course. The choir assisted in the lecture.

"Ancient Greek Sculpture" was the subject of the Thursday evening illustrated art lecture by Prof. Van Sugen. A number of new slides for stereoptican views have been added to Prof. Van Sugen's collection.

Prof. Bracq of the French department has been giving a series of lectures in Albany on the general subject of "The Environment of the Modern Frenchman."

"Some Political Principles Applied to Education" is the title of an article in the current Educational Review by Prof. Lucy M. Salmon.

The senior class petitioned the college Faculty and Trustees to substitute for the usual commencement exercises, which consist of the reading of essays by a number of the graduates, an address by some prominent educator. In the absence of the President of the college there is little expectation of the petition being granted.

COLUMBIA DEBATERS CHOSEN.

The Men Who Will Contest for Victory with Chicago Students.

For the past week the members of Columbia University have been very anxious to find out who is to represent Columbia on April 17 next in the interuniversity debate with Chicago on the question: "Resolved, That the election of the members of legislative assemblies chosen by popular vote, provision should be made for the minority." On Friday night one of the largest lecture rooms in Hamilton Hall was crowded with students and their friends, assembled to listen to the efforts of the undergraduates who aspired to positions on the debating team.

The candidates were ten in number. They are the cream of the university's debating talent, and their arguments proved that they are worthy the distinction they hold. Francis Eigas, President of the Barnard Literary Association, acted as Chairman. M. L. Straus, '97, opened for the affirmative. He was followed in order by H. P. Reith, '99, on the negative; F. A. Peters, '96, and S. S. Seward, Jr., '96, both in the affirmative; Philip E. Brodt, '97, in the negative; B

able, 5¼@6 per cent. for four months' commission-house names and for prime four to six months' single names, and 6@7 per cent. for good single names having from four to six months to run.

The Bank of England lost £185,707 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 61.84, became 62.47. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 4,025,000f. in gold and 650,000f. in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was dull and inactive. The posted rates for sterling on Saturday were $4.87½ for 60-day bills and $4.88½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87 for 60-day bills, $4.88 for demand, $4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.86@$4.80¼ for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95½, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—42½@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ¼ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 69¼@69½.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 55⅛c.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $17,065,510, and the exports for the same period $13,069,041. The net imports, therefore, have been $3,996,469. The net exports to date in 1895 were $18,132,073, in 1894 $5,081,902, and in 1893 $28,928,997.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

The week has been marked by extreme dullness in the investment market, with no great demand for either investment or speculative securities. The City of Cambridge, Mass., disposed of a loan on about 3% basis, the bids generally being at comparatively high prices, which shows that municipal bonds still command fancy prices.

Government bonds have not been active; transactions in the new 4s of 1925 being made in the neighborhood of 116¾ to 117. A number of these bonds have been recently placed for permanent investment, and, consequently, will probably not again come on the market. The old 4s registered are quite weak, as the result of offerings in exchange for the new 4s.

Northern Pacific issues have been strong on the prospect of the plan being made public shortly, in which it is expected that the various issues will be well taken care of, and the principal burden of reorganization put upon the stocks. Traction and gas securities were comparatively neglected, though prices were well maintained. Nearly all the leading Tractions show large increases in both gross and net earnings.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil	1
American Cotton Oil pf	1⅝
American Sugar Refineries	1⅞
American Sugar Refineries pf	1
American Tobacco	1⅞
American Tobacco pf	1
Baltimore & Ohio	1½
Cleveland, Lorain & Western pf	2¼
Dis. & C. F., all in. pd	2½
Edison Electric Illuminating of N. Y	1½
General Electric	2¾
Iowa Central pf	2¼
Laclede Gas	1
Metropolitan Traction	1
Minn. Iron	2
National Lead	1
Pacific Mail	1½
St. Paul, M. & M	1
United States Rubber	1⅞

DECLINED.

Lake Erie & Western pf	1
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	1½
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	1¾
New-York, Lake Erie & W., all in. pd	1¼
New-York, Susquehanna & Western pf	1¼
Northern Pacific	1⅝
Northern Pacific pf	4
Oregon Short Line & U. N	1½
United States Cordage gtd	1

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Baltimore & Ohio con. 5s, 1988	3
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1925	2
Bur., C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s	1½
C. & N. P. 1st t. r	1⅜
Flint & Pere Marquette Pt. H. D. 5s	1
Fort Wayne & D. C. 1st t. r	1
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st	1⅝
New-York Central 1st c	1½
Northern Pacific 1st c	1⅜
Oregon R. & N. con. 5s, t. r	1½
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	1
Tennessee Coal & Iron, 1st, Birm	3

DECLINED.

Col., H. V. & T. 5s	1
Erie 2d con. cfs	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 4s	1⅜
Missouri Pacific cons	4½
Oregon Improvement 1st	1¼
St. Joe & Grand Island 1st, t. r	2
St. Louis Southwestern 2d	1½
Southern Railway 5s	1⅜
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st	1¼

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1895. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
March 12, 1896	£48,871,352	.....
March 14, 1895	36,967,782	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
March 12, 1896	77,910,440	49,783,737
March 14, 1895	85,732,287	49,592,647
BANK OF GERMANY.		
March 12, 1896	32,960,900	14,126,100
March 14, 1895	40,792,500	13,597,500
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
March 12, 1896	25,710,000	12,708,000
March 14, 1895	17,175,000	13,715,000
SPAIN.		
March 12, 1896	8,004,000	10,351,000
March 14, 1895	8,004,000	11,950,000
NETHERLANDS.		
March 12, 1896	2,623,000	6,893,000
March 14, 1895	4,429,000	7,014,000
BELGIUM.		
March 12, 1896	2,656,667	1,328,333
March 14, 1895	3,493,333	1,746,667
Total last week	£198,736,359	£95,190,170
Corresponding week in 1895	194,533,115	99,839,667
Week ending March 5	198,914,638	95,333,504
Corresponding week last year	195,421,497	99,759,333

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ending last Friday	$9,435,853
Corresponding week, 1895	12,230,785
Since Jan. 1, 1896	61,202,326
Corresponding period, 1895	112,231,070
Exports of Domestic Produce.	
Week ending last Tuesday	$8,012,827
Corresponding week, 1895	6,694,615
Since Jan. 1, 1896	76,686,017
Corresponding period, 1895	66,981,215
Imports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$141,690
Corresponding week, 1895	1,376,630
Since Jan. 1, 1896	17,664,071
Corresponding period, 1895	9,723,134
Exports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$1,027,744
Corresponding week, 1895	629,188
Since Jan. 1, 1896	24,059,487
Corresponding period, 1895	34,920,178

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges for week ending March 14.	$518,950,637
Balances for week ending March 14.	31,209,652
Exchanges for week ending March 7.	602,358,935
Balances for week ending March 7.	34,563,333
Exchanges for week ending Feb. 29.	627,360,575
Balances for week ending Feb. 29.	40,946,554
*Exchanges for week ending Feb. 21.	524,826,985
*Balances for week ending Feb. 21.	34,145,586
*Exchanges for week ending Feb. 15.	555,730,337
*Balances for week ending Feb. 15.	34,620,350
Exchanges for week ending Feb. 8.	566,773,210
Balances for week ending Feb. 8.	33,964,352

*Five days.

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, March 14.—The local stock market continues quiet and firm. Prices generally show but little change. The bank stocks are in demand, with the usual light offerings which have prevailed for some time. American Screw stock is quiet. A small lot has sold at 202¼. Gorham Manufacturing preferred shows little or no change in price. The stock of the Rhode Island Perkins Horseshoe Company is sharing in the general inactivity. The common stock is offered at 60, and for the preferred 96 is bid, with a small amount offered at 98½. A sale of the preferred has taken place at 98. The insurance stocks continue in the same condition as was reported last week, with the exception of Merchants', which has sold at 52. The illuminating stocks are firm and in demand. For Narragansett Electric Light 83¾ is bid, with a small amount offered at 83½. Providence Gas has shown a marked advance of late, and the stock is now quoted at 89 bid and 90¼ asked. The company will increase its capital stock $250,000, making a capitalization of $2,750,000, and the shareholders of record June 30 will have the privilege of subscribing for the new stock at par, ($50,) in proportion to their holdings.

The Providence Telephone Company will increase its capital stock from $800,000 to $1,000,000 by the issue of $200,000 of new stock. The same is to be offered at par ($50) to stockholders of record March 31, in proportion to their respective holdings.

The local money market is quiet. Commercial paper is quoted at 5½@7 per cent; call loans between banks at 4 per cent, and loans on cotton at 7 per cent.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, R. I., quote closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.		
American	45	46½
Atlantic	35	36
Blackstone Canal	24½	25½
City	59	..
Commercial	46¾	47½
Eagle	54	..
Fifth	44½	46½
First	113	..
Fourth	120	..
Globe	94	..
High Street	61	..
Manufacturers'	141	..
Merchants'	64	..
Mechanics'	52	..
National Exchange	100½	..
National of North America	44	..
National Commerce	44½	..
Old	113	..
Providence	155	..
Phenix	71	..
Rhode Island	24½	25½
Roger Williams	63	..
Second	..	128
Third	..	85
Traders'	40	..
Westminster	50½	..
Weybosset	43	..
PAWTUCKET.		
First	156	..
Pacific	69	..
Slater	158	..
TRUST COMPANIES.		
Industrial	100	..
Mercantile	30	36
Union Trust Company	50	..
RAILROADS.		
New-York, New-Haven & Hartford	175	..
Providence & Springfield	97	105
Pawtuxet Valley	150	..
Providence & Worcester	230	236
Providence, Warren & B	126	..
MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.		
American Screw	200	205
American Supply	..	70
Armington & Sims	..	35
Gorham Manufacturing	90	105
Gorham Manufacturing pf	116	118
Nicholson File	57½	..
National & Providence Wors. pf	104	107
National & Providence Wors. 6s	100	..
Rhode Island Perkins H-S	..	60
Rhode Island Perkins H-S. pf	96	98½
INSURANCE.		
Equitable	50	..
Merchants'	50	..
Providence Washington	51	..
GAS AND ELECTRIC.		
Narragansett Electric	83¼	83½
Providence Gas	89	90¼
Pawtucket Gas	85	..
Providence Telephone	67½	..
Rhode Island Electric Protec.	113	124
Woonsocket Electric	..	110
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Rhode Island Safe Deposit	64½	—

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, March 14.—There was a little more activity in local securities than during the preceding week. Sales were reported in Union Railway of New-York, Lafayette Gas stock and bonds, and also of Union Traction of Providence. There was a good inquiry for the latter stock on the excellent earnings reported during the month of January. The gross earnings were $131,579, compared with $116,849 the same period last year. The earnings for the month of February are said to be equally favorable. The stockholders of the Albany Railway voted to-day in favor of an increase of $500,000 in the capital stock. This will make the total capital $2,000,000, which is very small in comparison with the capital of traction roads in other cities of the same population. It is stated that the Troy Railway has decided to adopt the transfer ticket system. This will be an immense advantage to the traveling public.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna R. R.	170	..
Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	90	92
Albany City Storage & Ware. Co	100	..
Albany Cold Storage Co	100	..
Albany County Bank	130	131
Albany Insurance Co	110½	..
Albany Railroad stock	135	136½
*Albany R. R. cn. 5s, due 1940	100¼	..
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co	105	..
Celluloid Company	63	66
Commercial Insurance Co	103	..
Commercial Union Telegraph Co	105	105½
Consolidated Car Heating Co	35	37
First National Bank	163	165
Hudson River Telephone Co	45½	48
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio	32	35
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	190	200
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	150	154
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1908	111	112½
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	100	100½
New-York Air Brake Co	7¼	9
N. Y. & C. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	105	106
New-York State Bank	200	..
N. E. Greenbush H. R. gtd 5s	105	..
Park Bank	125	..
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	..
Saranac & Lake Placid R. R	..	60
South End Bank	59	60
*Steinway Electric R. R. 6s	109	111
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mills 6s, 1895	100	..
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Electric Railroad of Saratoga	..	20
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga, 1922	100	..
Union Railway Co. of New-York	89½	102
Union Railway Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922	103	105½
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	116	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mortgage	114	..
*Westchester Elec. R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	101½	102½
Westcott Express Company	20	30
Westcott Express Company pf	100	110
TROY SECURITIES.		
Central National Bank	118	120
Citizens' Steamboat Company	175	200
Manufacturers' National Bank	200	210
Manufacturers' Nat. Bank of Cohoes	145	170
Mutual National Bank	180	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	95	100
National Bank of Cohoes	135	140
National Bank of West Troy	125	130
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Steinway Railway	45	50
Steinway Railway 6s	108½	..
Troy City National Bank	160	165
Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	107	108
Troy Gas Company stock	125	127
*Troy Gas Company deb. 6s	113	114
*Troy Gas Company cn. 5s	108	..
Troy Railroad Company	90	90½
Troy Telephone & Cable Company	90	..
Union National Bank	250	..

*And accrued interest.

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, March 14.—The announcement of the agreement between the General Electric and Westinghouse Companies put some life into our market, although it did not result in much increase in business. The whole Westinghouse group of stocks, which had displayed a declining tendency, ruled somewhat firmer at the close. Philadelphia Gas, which had sold off to 18¾, rallied to 19¼@19½; Electric seconds sold at 33, against 28½ early in the week, and Union Switch and Signal, which had dropped to 16 just after the annual meeting, rallied to 16½. The Traction shares have continued very dull, the only feature being a slight recovery in Federal Street and Pleasant Valley on a report that the dead-lock which was supposed to exist in the board on the question of consolidation had been removed by the retirement of a Director, who sold his holdings in a block at an advance over current market quotations. Bank shares are the only ones showing any decided strength. The report made to the Controller of the Currency shows that the loans and discounts of the National banks of Pittsburg are to-day larger than ever before in their history, and present indications are that the banks will have no difficulty in putting out all their loanable funds at 6 per cent. for some time to come; hence these institutions will continue to maintain their present large earnings. There is some increase in the demand for bonds. Mercantile and manufacturing business is rather dull.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Philadelphia Gas	19	19¼
Wheeling	17½	18¼
Central Traction	27⅝	29
Citizens' Traction	56½	..
Pleasant Valley	18¼	18⅝
Pittsburg & Birmingham	16	16½
Duquesne	35⅝	..
Westinghouse Electric	32	32½
Union Switch & Signal	16½	17¼
Westinghouse Air Brake	170	..

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, March 15.—The rate of discount during the past week for three-months bills was ⅜ per cent., and for thirty-day bills ⅛ per cent. Gold was plentiful, and the demand was light. Silver was quiet. At the Stock Exchange limited investments continued, and speculation was drooping. Consols advanced ⅝; American railroad securities were inanimate. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, Norfolk and Western, and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific preferred each advanced ¼. Northern Pacific declined 1½, and Denver and Rio Grande preferred and New-York; Lake Erie and Western, each ⅝; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé A's, Illinois Central, Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, and Union Pacific, each ½; Central Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande, Louisville and Nashville, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas, each ¼.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The plan for the reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be promulgated to-day, as will be seen in the announcement of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., in another column. Copies of the plan may be had at their office or of any of the members of the Reorganization Committee. The plan has the support of all the important interests in the property.

—The Highland Mining Company announces that it has declared a dividend of 25 cents per share, ($25,000,) payable March 20, at the office of the transfer agents, Messrs. Lounsbery & Co., Mills Building.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess until Tuesday, March 17, at 1 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Pryor, J. Motions.
Demurrer.—No. 130.
Preferred Cause.—No. 2305. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Davy, J.
Law and Fact—Nos. 1542, 660, 1409, 1790, 1877. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Heach, J.—Elevated railroad cases. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.
Nos. 1062, 6068 7529, 7148, 7543, 7343, 7100, 7380, 6595, 7548, 3712, 6107, 7216, 7480, 7581. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.
Nos. 950, 1854, 1118, 1739, 1515, 1456, 1865, 47, 840, 2101, 1790, 1963. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Sedgwick, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McAdam, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Daly, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.
Nos. 1895, 2118, 2250, 960, 1591, 572, 1323, 1851, 1892, 482, 2107, 2176, 1574, 925. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Giegerich, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Bookstaver, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—No day calendar.

Wills for Probate.—Anthony Tierney, John McDonough, Rosalie Steinhardt, James Reilly, Manuel T. Balmer, Patrick Sheehy, Ann McGuire, Elizabeth Leeder, at 10:30 A. M.; William F. Foster, at 2 P. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.
No. 1150. Will of John B. Haskins at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, C. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.
Nos. 3347, 931, 930, 81, 171, 372, 810, 3011½, 394, 1050½, 1053, 1054, 1062, 1064, 552, 877, 3702, 292, 3486, 999, 1000, 956, 4048½, 3023½, 3470½, 108, 538, 345, 993, 1809. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Schuchman, J.
Nos. 957, 1044, 1125, 1022, 1147, 1065, 1162, 1595, 518, 988, 952, 1065½, 1069, 1076, 1037, 300, 1055, 1085, 1086, 563, 1026, 1099, 1129, 1130, 1133, 1135, 99, 100, 1179, 1180. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.
Nos. 730, 844, 862, 863, 782, 3537, 678, 938, 765½, 767, 925, 679, 821, 848, 17, 764, 858, 921. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, J.
Short Causes.—Nos. 3452, 3738, 3117, 3091, 3965½, 3479, 3936, 2804, 3954, 3865, 3996, 2601, 3113, 4019, 3468, 3687, 4025, 3807. Clear.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Van Wyck, J.—Ex parte business at 10 o'clock. Motion calendar called at 10:30 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Osborne, J. Part II.—Hurd J.—Nos. 357, 230, 248, 223, 273, 291, 217, 279, 224, 254, 265, 247, 48, 190, 149, 268, 278, 301, 303, 394, 417. To be submitted. Highest number reached on regular call, 304.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gaynor, J. Part II.—Stover, J. Part III.—Dickey, J. Part IV.—Kellog, J.—Nos. 1797, 935, 75, 1819, 1822, 1225 and 1834, 1339, 1340, 3206, 1201, 1856, 1856½, 1857, 1861, 1863¾, 1866, 1868, 1876, 1877, 1883, 1891½, 1895, 1897, 1898, 1902, 1903, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1911, 1136. The following causes, being on for the first time, will be held for the day on request: Nos. 3099, 1052, 1341, 1612, 1670, 4464, 4571, 4526, 3011, 1583, 1494, 2128, 1767, 1477, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1920, 1921, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1935, 1937, 1938, 1940 and 1939, 1943, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949. Highest number reached on regular call, 1949.

COUNTY COURT—Hurd, J.—Civil Calendar—Nos. 58, 68, 182, 147, 184, 165, 201, 237, 288, 319, 296, 320, 400, 459, 465, 300, 463, 43, 63, 2, 453, 281.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Aspinall, J. Part II.—Hurd, J.—Criminal calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of William Weadock, Mary Peterson, Perses E. Moore, Neal Cannon, Fredericka Walz, Henry Dickinson, Erik Mortensen, Matthew Kirwin, Thomas S. Robinson, Franz Gerau, Mary A. Woods, and Emma Wiemann. The administration of Bernard Callahan. The guardianship of Dora Adams et al. Contested Calendar at 10:30—No. 55—Will of Lina Brunor.

St. John's College Notes.

The question debated at the last meeting of the St. John's College Debating Society was, "Resolved, That Marathon Is the Typical Battle in the World's History." G. Grainger and J. Donovan spoke on the affirmative side and J. Joyce and W. Martin on the negative side.

The Easter vacation will commence the afternoon of April 1. The students will be required to be back the evening of April 7. It is not to be considered a regular vacation, but a special one, and only those whose standing in their studies is the best will be allowed to go home. They will be free from study at the college during that time, but not allowed to go to the city.

The subject of the literary essay for '96 is "The Nature of Poetry." The prize is $50 in gold, and is open to the classes of philosophy, rhetoric, and poetry.

Teachers College Lectures.

The second of Miss Brooks's lectures on Froebel's "Mother Play" was given at the Teachers College Saturday. She discussed Froebel's philosophy as practically applied in the plays. At her next lecture, March 21, she will speak on the value of the book to kindergartners and teachers. The last of J. F. Woodhull's lectures on physics was given Wednesday. R. E. Dodge gave his ninth lecture on geography Saturday. The tenth and last of the course will be given next Saturday.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT WE WHOSE names are severally undersigned are desirous of forming and do hereby form a limited partnership pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York.

FIRST—The name or firm name under which such partnership is to be conducted is "James L. Anthony."

SECOND—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is that of bankers and brokers, the purchase and sale and negotiating of investments, and other bonds, stock, and securities.

THIRD—The names of all the general and special partners interested in said business are James L. Anthony and William D. Brown. The said James L. Anthony is a general partner, and his place of residence is at Plainfield, Union County, New-Jersey; the said William D. Brown is a special partner, and his place of residence is at Middletown, Orange County, New-York.

FOURTH—The amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock of the said partnership is fifty thousand dollars ($50,000.)

FIFTH—The period at which said partnership is to commence is the fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and the period at which it will terminate is the thirtieth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and one.

SIXTH—The principal place of business of such partnership shall be the City and County of New-York.

WITNESS our hands this fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

JAS. L. ANTHONY.
(Sd.) WILLIAM D. BROWN.

City and County of New-York, ss.:

On this fifth day of February, 1896, before me personally came James L. Anthony and William D. Brown, both to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

(Sd.) A. J. A. CALLAGHAN,
[Seal] Notary Public Kings Co.
Certif. filed in N. Y. Co.

City and County of New-York, ss.:

James L. Anthony, being duly sworn, says that he is the general partner mentioned in the foregoing and annexed certificate and that the sum therein specified to have been contributed by William D. Brown, the special partner therein named, to the common stock of the partnership in said certificate mentioned, to wit, the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) has been actually and in good faith paid in cash by him, the said William D. Brown.

JAS. L. ANTHONY.
(Sd.)

Sworn to before me this 14th day of February, 1896.

(Sd.) A. J. A. CALLAGHAN,
[Seal] Notary Public Kings Co.
Certif. filed in N. Y. Co.

Clerk's Office, City and County of New-York, ss:

Let the terms of the foregoing limited partnership be published once a week for six successive weeks in the New-York Law Journal and New-York Times, two newspapers published and having a circulation in the City and County of New-York.

[Seal] Dated New-York, 15th Febry., 1896.
HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.
f17-law6wM

FINANCIAL.

Knickerbocker Ice Co. Stock.
Buffalo Street Railway Consols.
Second Av. R. R. Stock.

BOUGHT BY

TOBEY & KIRK,

2 BROAD ST.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE

Bondholders and Stockholders

OF THE

Northern Pacific R. R. Co.

AND OF

Trust Company Receipts Therefor

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BERLIN, March 16, 1896.

Pursuant to the announcement of the Committees, of which Mr. Edward D. Adams and Mr. Brayton Ives, respectively, are Chairmen, a plan has been prepared for an independent reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad System on a basis of fair treatment to all classes of security holders and of fixed charges on the reorganized property reduced to an amount believed to be well within its demonstrated earning capacity. This plan has been prepared by the Reorganization Committee, with our joint approval and co-operation, and, in conformity with an arrangement with the Committees, we have undertaken to act in carrying it into effect.

The plan also has received the approval of the representatives of a majority of the mortgage bonds now in course of foreclosure, and upon which the reorganization is based.

To carry out the plan the following securities will be created:

First.—**PRIOR LIEN ONE HUNDRED YEAR 4 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS FOR $130,000,000.**

These bonds are to be secured by a mortgage upon the main line, branches, terminals, land grant, equipment, and other property, embraced in the reorganization as carried out, and also all other property thereafter acquired by the use of any of the bonds to be issued under this mortgage, or the General Mortgage hereinafter mentioned.

The proceeds of the lands applicable to these bonds after the retirement of the General First Mortgage Bonds (as provided further on) will be applied, one-half, but not in any one year exceeding $500,000, to the purchase of the Prior Lien 4 Per Cent. Bonds at not exceeding 110 per cent., and their cancellation; and the remainder, under carefully guarded restrictions, will be used for betterments and additions to the property pledged as security for the bonds.

Whenever these bonds cannot be purchased at the maximum price, the unapplied land proceeds for that year will be used to purchase the General Lien 3 Per Cent. Bonds at not exceeding 100 per cent., and their cancellation.

Second.—**GENERAL LIEN 150-YEAR THREE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,** limited in amount to $60,000,000, in addition to a reserve for the 100-year four per cent. Prior Lien Mortgage of $130,000,000.

These bonds are to be secured by a mortgage second in lien to the Prior Lien Mortgage and covering the same property.

Third.—**PREFERRED STOCK, FOUR PER CENT. NON-CUMULATIVE,** limited in amount, under the Plan, to not exceeding $75,000,000, which amount can be increased only with the consent of Preferred and Common Stockholders, as provided in the Plan. All the Preferred Stock will be registered and transferable, at the option of the holder, either in New-York or at the Deutsche Bank, Berlin. Dividends upon stock registered in Berlin may be collected there at the rate of 4.20 marks per dollar.

Each share of this Preferred Stock will be entitled to non-cumulative preferential dividends out of surplus net earnings to the extent of four per cent. per annum without deduction for any United States, State, or Municipal taxes which the Railroad Company may at any time be required to pay or retain therefrom. In any fiscal year in which 4 per cent. dividends shall have been declared on both Common and Preferred Stock, all shares, whether preferred or common, shall participate equally in any further dividends for such year.

After the termination of the Voting Trust hereinafter provided for, the Preferred Stock will have the right to elect a majority of the Board of Directors of the new Company whenever, for two successive quarterly periods, the full and regular quarterly dividends, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, are not paid in cash.

The right will be reserved to the New Company to retire this stock, in whole or in part, at par, from time to time, upon any first day of January during the next twenty years.

Fourth.—**COMMON STOCK** to the amount of not exceeding $80,000,000.

In furtherance of the independent reorganization and the administration of the property and its securities, both classes of stock of the new Company (except such shares as may be disposed of to qualify Directors) are to be vested in the following five Voting Trustees, viz.: J. Pierpont Morgan, Georg Siemens, August Belmont, Johnston Livingston, and Charles Lanier, for five years, although, in their discretion, the Voting Trustees may deliver the stock at any earlier date. In the meanwhile the Voting Trustees are to deliver their certificates in usual form.

The **PRIOR LIEN** bonds are to be appropriated approximately as follows:

To retire an equal amount of General First Mortgage Bonds	$41,879,000
To provide for the conversion and, so far as necessary, for the Sinking Fund of the General First Mortgage Bonds (any amount not so used to be added to the reserve for new construction, &c.)	14,657,650
For the payment of Receivers' Certificates and Equipment Trust, and for the conversion of the Collateral Trust Notes and the General Second Mortgage Bonds	40,040,350
Total present issue under the Plan, estimated at	$96,577,000
Reserved to provide at their maturity for an equal amount of Bonds of the St. Paul & Northern Pacific Railroad Company	8,423,000
Estimated amount to be reserved for new construction, betterments, equipment, &c., under carefully guarded restrictions in the mortgage, and to the extent of not exceeding $1,500,000 per annum	25,000,000
Total authorized issue	$130,000,000

The **GENERAL LIEN** bonds are to be appropriated approximately as follows:

For the conversion of the General Third Mortgage Bonds, Dividend Certificates, and the Consolidated Mortgage and Branch Line Bonds under the Plan	$56,000,000
Estimated amount to be reserved under carefully guarded restrictions in the mortgage for new construction, betterments, equipment, &c	4,000,000
Total issue in excess of Prior Lien Bonds estimated at	$60,000,000
Reserved to provide for the Prior Lien Bonds at their maturity in 100 years	180,000,000
Maximum amount of both Mortgages	$190,000,000

The **PREFERRED STOCK** is to be appropriated approximately as follows:

For conversion and adjustment of various Main Line and Branch Line Mortgage Bonds and the defaulted interest thereon, and other purposes, as provided in the Plan	$72,500,000
Estimated amount which may be used for reorganization purposes or may be available as a Treasury asset of the new Company	$2,500,000
	$77,000,000

The **COMMON STOCK** is to be appropriated approximately as follows:

For purposes of the reorganization, as provided in the Plan	$75,500,000
Estimated amount which may be used for reorganization purposes or may be available as a Treasury asset of the new Company	2,500,000
	$80,000,000

The basis of exchange of existing bonds and of sale of new stock is as follows:

Receive:	Cash.	New Prior Lien Mortgage Bonds.	New General Lien Mortgage Bonds.	Preferred Stock Trust Certificates.	Common Stock Trust Certificates.
Depositors of Common Stock—for payment of a sum equal to $15 per share.	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 per ct.
Depositors of Preferred Stock—for payment of a sum equal to $10 per share.	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 per ct.
Northwest Equipment Stock	**100 per ct.	.....	.....	50 per ct.	.....
Collateral Trust Notes	17 per ct.	100 per ct.	.....	50 per ct.	.....
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds	11½ per ct.	.....	63½ per ct.	63½ per ct.	.....
Dividend Certificates	13 per ct.	.....	118 per ct.	50 per ct.	.....
General First Mortgage Bonds	*3 per ct.	135½ per ct.	118½ per ct.	50 per ct.	.....
General Second Mortgage

SALES OF REALTY TO-DAY.

The following sales of real estate at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, George Landon, referee; southeast corner of Grenada Place and St. George's Crescent, 24.55 by 92.53 by 25 by 100 by 1.63. Due on judgment, $1,480.

By Frank Yoran, partition sale, southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Monroe Street, West Farms, 88.2 by 150 by 91 by 150.2.

By the Sheriff, foreclosure sale, 2,432 Seventh Avenue, west side, 54.4 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 20.7 by 75 by 20.6 by 75, five-story brownstone flat. Due on judgment, $3,075; on prior mortgage, $17,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Mr. George Helberger has sold to George Richdale, at $4,500, the three-story and basement frame dwelling, 188 Nostrand Avenue, 25 by 38 by 100; and to Hugh Reynolds, at $2,800, the two-story and basement frame dwelling, 208 Skillman Street, 10.6 by 38 by 80.

Messrs. Fickeissen & Co. have sold, for Mrs. A. H. Goetting, executrix, at $5,200, the three-story brick building, with store, 141 Meserole Street, 25 by 100; and for the estate of D. Lohman to L. Carow, at $5,000, the three-story frame dwelling, 36 Floyd Street, 25 by 100.

Mr. Henry W. Sherrill has sold, for Mrs. Ada A. Case, to C. M. Paige, at $3,500, the plot, 50 by 110, at the northeast corner of Ocean and Caton Avenues; and to the same buyer, for Lewis German, at $7,000, the adjoining plot on Ocean Avenue, 100 by 110.

The sales of real estate at auction in Brooklyn during the past week amounted to $116,915. Last year, in the corresponding week, they were $145,549.

There were recorded in Brooklyn last week 197 mortgages, for $786,558, of which 90, for $313,512, were at more than 5 per cent., and 107, for $473,046, were at 5 per cent. or less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 229 mortgages, for $686,383, of which 139, for $295,128, were at more than 5 per cent., and 90, for $391,255, were at 5 per cent. or less.

Freda Kasch Held in $3,000 Bail.

Freda Kasch, a woman doctor of 300 East Seventy-eighth Street, who was arrested Saturday night on a charge of illegally treating Mrs. Ida McCoy of 2,136 Third Avenue, was held in $3,000 bail for examination by Magistrate Kudlich in the Harlem Police Court yesterday. The defendant denied that she was guilty of the charge, but she was identified by Mrs. McCoy in the presence of two policemen. Mrs. McCoy's condition is said to be serious.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK. —In the matter of the application of ONE OF THE TWO TRUSTEES OF THE PEEKAMOSE FISHING CLUB for its voluntary dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that by and pursuant to an order of this court, dated the 25th day of October, 1895, and duly entered in this proceeding in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, I, the undersigned, have been appointed receiver of the property of the Peekamose Fishing Club, and that I have duly filed my official bond and oath, and have qualified as such receiver, and as such receiver, and in pursuance of said order, I do hereby notify and require:

1. All persons indebted to the Peekamose Fishing Club, on or before the 1st day of June, 1896, to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them, respectively, to me as said receiver, at my office for such purpose, at the office of Franklin Bien, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and to pay the same.

2. All persons having in their possession any property of such corporation to deliver the same to me on or before the date aforesaid.

3. All the creditors of such corporation to deliver their respective accounts and demands to me, on or before the 1st day of June, 1896.

4. All persons duly holding any open or subsisting contract of such corporation to present the same, in writing and in detail, to me at my said office, on or before the last-mentioned date.

Dated March 7th, 1896.

WILLIAM H. RICKFETTS, Receiver.

FRANKLIN BIEN, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New-York, N. Y. mh9-1aw3wM

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF WILLIAM E. WHEELOCK & CO. to HENRY WARREN BEEBE for the benefit of creditors.—In pursuance of an order made by Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 28th day of January, 1896, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against WILLIAM E. WHEELOCK & CO., lately doing business in the City and County of New-York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said William E. Wheelock & Co., for the benefit of their creditors, at his office, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May, 1896.—Dated New-York, February 28th, 1896.

HENRY WARREN BEEBE, Assignee.

ARNOLD, GREENE & PATTERSON, Attorneys for Assignee, 3 Broad St., New-York City. mh2-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—In the matter of the application of the DEUTSCHER RECHTS SCHUTZ VEREIN for leave to change its name.

To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the statute of the State of New-York in such case made and provided, application will be made to the Supreme Court, at a Special Term thereof to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 20th day of April, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard on behalf of the Deutscher Rechts Schutz Verein, for an order of the said court changing the name of the corporation to "THE LEGAL AID SOCIETY."—Dated New-York, March 6, 1896.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Deutscher Rechts Schutz Verein.

HERMAN METZGER, Jr., President.

ROBERT GOELLER, Esq., Attorney for Petitioner. mh9-1aw6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated February 4th, 1896, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. SPAULDING and H. ROBERT E. JENNINGS, individually, and as co-partners composing the firm of SPAULDING, JENNINGS & CO., lately doing business in the City of New-York, N. Y., and in the City of Jersey City, New-Jersey, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Charles T. Haviland, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Robert E. Jennings, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of April, 1896.—Dated New-York, February 5th, 1896.

CHARLES T. HAVILAND, Assignee.

FRANCIS FORBES, Attorney for Assignee, 34 Nassau Street, New-York City. fl0-1aw6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated February 4th, 1896, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT E. JENNINGS, lately doing business in the City of New-York, New-York, and in the City of Jersey City, New-Jersey, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Charles T. Haviland, who has been appointed assignee of said Thomas H. Spaulding and Robert E. Jennings, individually, and as such co-partners, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of April, 1896.—Dated New-York, February 5th, 1896.

CHARLES T. HAVILAND, Assignee.

FRANCIS FORBES, Attorney for Assignee, 34 Nassau Street, New-York City. fl0-1aw6wM&mh23

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated February 4th, 1896, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT E. JENNINGS, lately doing business in the City of New-York, New-York, and in the City of Jersey City, New-Jersey, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Charles T. Haviland, who has been appointed assignee of said Robert E. Jennings, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of April, 1896.—Dated New-York, February 5th, 1896.

CHARLES T. HAVILAND, Assignee.

FRANCIS FORBES, Attorney for Assignee, 34 Nassau Street, New-York City. fl0-1aw6wM&mh23

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ODELL, ANN M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN M. ODELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of February, 1896. GEO. W. McADAM, Executor. ALBERT J. APPELL, Attorney for Executor, 51 Chambers St., City. mh9-1aw6mM

GRANT, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES GRANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Charles Edward Souther, No. 7 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 22nd day of January, 1896. FREDERIC GRANT, CHARLOTTE L. GRANT. ja27-1aw6mM

McCARTHY, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McCARTHY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 54 East 120th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of October, 1895. CATHERINE B. McCARTHY, Administratrix. o28-1aw6mM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ZEREGA, AUGUSTUS.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Louis H. Zerega, Francis A. Zerega, Frederick C. Zerega, Alfred L. B. Zerega, Albert Zerega, Von Bretton, Louisa A. Barnard, individually and as executrix of and trustee under the will of AUGUSTUS ZEREGA, deceased; Azella C. Huntington, Florence Zerega, John Theodore C. Zerega, Richard A. Zerega, Marie L. Zerega, Anna Zerega Moore, William Irvine Zerega, George Theodore Zerega, Junior; Louis A. Zerega, Lizzie C. Pelham-Clinton, Emily A. Zerega, Augustus Zerega, Martha A. Zerega, Frances Zerega, Gasquet Zerega, Violet Zerega, Eliza V. B. Zerega, Victor P. Zerega, J. Frederick Zerega, Bertha Zerega, Horace Barnard, Junior; Louisa H. Barnard, John Augustus Barnard, Howard Huntington, Florence A. Huntington, Augustus Z. Huntington, Frederick L. Huntington, Anna Moore, Theodore Clement Moore, Augustus Zerega, Junior; Alfred Zerega, and John Whitman Zerega, and to all persons interested in the estate of Augustus Zerega, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the tenth day of April, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Eliza M. Zerega, John A. Zerega, and George Theodore Zerega, as executrix and executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN, Attorneys for Eliza M. Zerega, Executrix and Trustee, 52 Wall St., N. Y.

RANDOLPH HURRY, Attorney for John A. and George Theodore Zerega, Executors and Trustees, 58 William St., N. Y. f17-1aw7wM

LAPTHORNE, ANNA.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent.—Sarah Short, Susan Ann Woolnough, Thomas T. Ash, William H. Ash, Mary Jane Dunrich, Elizabeth Hall send greeting.

Whereas, Susan Ann Woolnough of the City of Brooklyn has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 22d day of January, 1883, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Anna Lapthorne, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 26th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Petitioner, 51 Chambers St., New-York City. mh2-1aw6wM&ap13

SHERARD, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID SHERARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Linder & Remig Manufacturing Co., No. 329 West Twelfth Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of June, next.—Dated New-York, the fourth day of December, 1895. THOMAS J. SHERARD, Administrator, with the will annexed. LESLIE M. DANIEL, Attorney for Administrator, with the will annexed, 70 Wall Street, New-York City. d5-1aw6mM

SHEFFIELD, CHARLES JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES JOSEPH SHEFFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the Windsor Hotel, No. 571 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of February, 1896. LAURA B. SHEFFIELD, Administratrix. BOARDMAN & CHILDS, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 35 Broadway, New-York City. f10-1aw6mM

JOURNEAY, SUSAN M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. JOURNEAY, late of said city and county, deceased, to present and exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Henry N. Tifft, Esq., Nos. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August, 1896.—Dated New-York, February 3rd, 1896. HENRY P. HAVENS, HENRY N. TIFFT, Executors, &c. HENRY N. TIFFT, Attorney for Executors, Nos. 11 and 13 William St., N. Y. City.

HENTZE, ANDREW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW HENTZE, also known as Andrew A. Hentze, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Powel & Kropf, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of September, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of March, 1896. ALICIA A. HENTZE, Executrix. POWEL & KROPF, Attorneys for Executrix, 120 Broadway, New-York City. mh9-1aw6mM

SAMUEL, MARK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARK W. SAMUEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her office of Wm. Douglas Moore, 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, next.—Dated New-York the 14th day of November, 1895. CECILIA S. SAMUEL, Administratrix. WM. DOUGLAS MOORE, Attorney for Administratrix, 137 Broadway, New-York City. n18-1aw6mM

WARING, EDMUND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND WARING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Augustus C. Brown, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of May, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of November, 1895. FERNANDO BALTES, Executor. AUGUSTUS C. BROWN, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New-York City. n25-1aw6mM

FELTER, MARIE ANTOINETTE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIE ANTOINETTE FELTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 513 Madison Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of April, 1896, next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of September, 1895. WM. A. DIBBLE, AUGUSTUS SHERMAN, Executors. AUGUSTUS SHERMAN, Attorney for Executors, New-Baltimore, N. Y. s30-1aw6mM

DUNNING, BENJAMIN F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. DUNNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of February, 1896. FRANK DUNNING, Executor; WILLIAM F. DUNNING, Executor. A. J. CALLAGHAN, Attorney for Executors, 67 Wall Street, New-York City. f24-1aw6mM

DEY, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT DEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Joseph T. Brown, Jr., No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of October, 1895. WILLIAM SOMERVILLE, JOHN C. DEY, Executors. JOSEPH T. BROWN, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 132 Nassau Street, New-York City. o14-1aw6mM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, County of Westchester.—GEORGE E. HENDERSON, an infant, by Charles E. Clark, M. D., his guardian ad litem, against HENRY C. HENDERSON and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of partition and sale, duly entered in the above-entitled action, and dated on the sixth day of April, 1895, and an order of resale duly entered herein and dated January 25, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 24th day of March, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, all the following described premises, to wit:

"ALL the south one-half of all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the City, County, and State of New-York, formerly in the Town of West Chester, County of Westchester, and State of New-York, known on a map on file in said county in the office of the County Clerk, entitled 'Map of the estate of the late Elijah Valentine, in the Town of West Chester, N. Y.,' W. G. Livingston, surveyor, as lot number 2a, and bounded as follows, viz.: Easterly in front on the road leading to Pelham, fifty (50) feet; northerly by a line running from said road north sixty-nine degrees and seven minutes west along land conveyed to Lizzie Henderson, four hundred and thirty-one (431) feet to the mill pond; southerly by a line running from said road north sixty-nine degrees and seven minutes west along lot 3a on said map four hundred and seventy (470) feet to the mill pond; westerly by the mill pond about sixty-nine (69) feet, containing four hundred and ninety-three one-hundredths of an acre as laid down on said map."

"ALSO, all those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate in the City, County, and State of New-York, formerly in the Town of West Chester aforesaid, and known and designated by the numbers thirty-one, (31,) thirty-two, (32,) thirty-three, (33,) thirty-four, (34,) thirty-five, (35,) thirty-six, (36,) two hundred and twenty-three, (223,) two hundred and twenty-four, (224,) two hundred and twenty-five, (225,) on the map, entitled 'Map of Building Lots belonging to W. A. & H. C. Mapes, near West Chester Village, Westchester County, N. Y.,' made by Garrett J. Byrne, surveyor, dated October 1st, 1872, and now on file in the office of the Register of Westchester County, and are bounded and described on said map as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of the road to Middletown as laid down on said map, distant, easterly ninety-eight (98) feet from the easterly side of the road leading to Pelham Bridge, as laid down on said map; thence northerly and parallel with Cornell Avenue and the Old Road, one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with Cornell Avenue fifty feet; thence southerly on a line at right angles to said road leading to Middletown, one hundred and four and eight-tenths (104 8-10) feet to lot number forty-five on said map, thence easterly, along lots numbers forty-five, (45,) forty-six, (46,) forty-seven, (47,) forty-eight, (48,) forty-nine, (49,) and fifty, (50,) on said map, one hundred and fifty (150) feet to lot number thirty, on said map; thence northerly along lot number thirty on said map one hundred and twelve and four-tenths (112 4-10) feet to the said road to Middletown, and thence westerly along said road one hundred and fifty and six-tenths (150 6-10) feet to the point or place of beginning; be the said dimensions more or less.

Said lots numbered 223-224-225, taken together, are bounded and described from said map as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of the old road with the southerly side of Zulett Avenue, as the same are laid down on said map; running thence easterly along said side of Zulett Avenue one hundred and thirteen (113) feet to lot number 222 on said map; thence southerly along lot number 222 on said map seventy-five (75) feet to lot number 226 on said map; thence westerly along said lot number 226 and on a line parallel with Zulett Avenue one hundred and twenty-one and nine-tenths (121 9-10) feet to the old road aforesaid; and thence northerly along said old road seventy-five and six-tenths feet to the corner aforesaid, the place of beginning; be the said dimensions more or less."

"ALSO, all that certain lot, piece, or tract of land, situate in Throgg's Neck, in the City, County, and State of New-York, formerly in the Town of West Chester, in the County of Westchester, and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the Willow Lane Road, distant 145 feet from land of James Robinson and adjoining land of Dr. Sebastian F. Myers, and running by said Myers's land three hundred and ninety-four and one-half feet; thence northerly fifty-four and one-half feet along said Myers's land to land of Thomas Montgomery; thence easterly along said Montgomery land two hundred and fifty-seven feet to land of Loretto Clapp; thence along said Loretto Clapp land one hundred and fifty feet to the aforesaid Willow Lane Road; thence southerly along said road fifty-five feet to the place of beginning, containing one-half acre of land."

Being the same premises conveyed to James Henderson by Jackson O. Dykman, referee, by deed dated September 28th, 1874, and recorded in the office of the Register of Westchester County, in Liber 879 of Deeds, Page 449, October 1st, 1874."

"ALSO, all those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate in the City, County, and State of New-York, formerly in the Town of West Chester aforesaid, and known and designated by the numbers two hundred and thirty-one and two hundred and thirty-two on a map entitled 'Map of Building Lots belonging to W. A. & H. C. Mapes, near West Chester Village, Westchester County, N. Y.,' made by Garrett J. Byrne, surveyor, dated October 1, 1872, and now on file in the office of the Register of Westchester County, and are bounded and described on said map as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Zulett Avenue distant westerly three hundred and seventy-five feet from the southwesterly corner of Zulett Avenue and Mapes Avenue and running thence southerly on a line parallel with Mapes Avenue one hundred feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with Zulett Avenue one hundred feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with Mapes Avenue one hundred feet to Zulett Avenue aforesaid; and thence easterly along Zulett Avenue one hundred feet to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

"Being the same premises conveyed to said James Henderson by Henry C. Mapes, William A. Mapes and Ida C. Mapes, his wife, by deed dated November 7, 1873, and recorded in the office of the Register of Westchester County, in Liber 869 of Deeds, Page 176, on April 2, 1874."

Dated February 25, 1896.

JOHN H. CLAPP, Referee.

WM. H. E. JAY, Plaintiff's Attorney. mh2-2aw3wM&Th&mh24

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ADELE SMITH, plaintiff, against CATHERINE L. MURPHY, Thomas F. Murphy, Mary Agnes McEvoy, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 29th day of January, 1896, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of March, 1896, at 12 o'clock, noon, by George R. Read, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, known on a map entitled "Map of property belonging to George F. and Henry B. Opdyke, adjoining the New-York City private park situated in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York," (dated July 9, 1894, Rudolph Rosa, City Surveyor, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York on the 14th day of July, 1894,) by the number five hundred and fifty-two (552) bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of St. George's Crescent formed by the intersection with the southerly side of Grenada Place; running thence westerly along the southerly side of St. George's Crescent twenty-four and fifty-five-one hundredths (24.55) feet to lot number five hundred and fifty-three (553); thence southerly along the easterly side of lot number five hundred and fifty-three (553) ninety-two and fifty-three-one hundredths (92.53) feet to lot number five hundred and fifty-two (552); thence easterly along the rear of lot number five hundred and fifty-two (552) twenty-five (25) feet, to lot number five hundred and fifty-one (551); thence northerly along the westerly side of lot number five hundred and fifty-one (551) one hundred (100) feet to the southerly side of Grenada Place, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Grenada Place one (1) foot and sixty-three-one hundredths (63-100) of a foot to the point of beginning at the southeasterly corner of St. George's Crescent and Grenada Place.—Dated New-York, Feb'y 20th, 1896.

GEORGE LANDON, Referee.

JOHN A. AMUNDSON, Plff's Att'y, 148 Broadway, New-York City. f24-2aw3wM&Th&mh16

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,260 Broadway. 32d Street. Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer, WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

THURSDAY, March 26th, 1896,

At the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty Street, at 12 o'clock noon,

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY

No. 291 Broadway,

N. W. Cor. of Reade St.

Six-story and basement office building, marble front; sizes, 33.2x100.1x28.11x98.8.

PEREMPTORY SALE,

BY ORDER OF THE

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,

owing to the removal of the Bank to their new quarters in the Wool Exchange Bldg.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at four per cent. interest if desired.

Maps and further particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine St.; or No. 1 Madison Ave. Telephone, 1,442 Cortlandt. (5136)

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1896, at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

3 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE,

between 77th and 78th Streets.

The above lots are situate in an advancing neighborhood, being surrounded by recently erected handsome buildings. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on

Tuesday, March 24, 1896,

at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

7 Choice and Valuable Lots

on north side

99th Street,

between Madison and Park Avenues. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1896,

at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

By order of M. Taylor Pyne, Executor OF THE

Estate of Moses Taylor, Deceased,

THE CHOICE AND ELEGANT PROPERTY

consisting of

Two 4-story brick buildings and 2 brick stables, with large plot of land, known as

Nos. 118 & 122 5th Av., AND 5 and 7 West 17th St., northwest corner

5th Av. and 17th St.

FOR MAPS, TERMS, AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO M. TAYLOR PYNE, EXECUTOR, 52 WALL ST., OR TO PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER, 111 BROADWAY.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

"THE CENTRAL,"

68 WASHINGTON SQUARE SOUTH.

One apartment, seven light rooms and bath; references required. See janitor.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 21 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Saale, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Saale.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Ireland, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Germanic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Kensington, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Kensington.")

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Touraine";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 8 AM for Germany, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 2:30 AM for St. Thomas and St. Croix, via St. Thomas, per steamship Mameluke, from Philadelphia; at 2 PM for Jamaica, per steamship Silvia, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Silvia";) at *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Haiti, and Santa Martha, per steamship Cuba; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 10 AM for Barbados and Demerara, per steamship Tjomo; at 10 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Geo. Dumois, via Limon; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM for Mexico, per steamship C. Condal, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, (letters must be directed "per C. Condal";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Allianca, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Allianca";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alleghany; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Frins Willem II., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Frins Willem II.";) at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamer sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 29 and up to March *23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India (from Vancouver) close here daily up to March *23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March *28 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia (from San Francisco) close here daily up to April 1 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March 18, 1896.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read, REAL ESTATE, 9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV. BROKER. APPRAISER.

174 WEST 94TH ST.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE CHEAP.

The new modern house, 3-story and basement; caretaker on premises; terms will be made to suit. Inquire of J. DELMAGE TRIMBLE, 111 Broadway.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS, FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY. 4 and 6 Warren St.

BARGAINS OF CORNERS, DOUBLE FLATS, and Apartment Houses direct from builder on Madison Av., Harlem. LEVOR, 1,475 Madison Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Union Square West, No. 25, Between 15th and 16th Streets. LARGE STORE TO LEASE.

JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS, 45 William Street.

MONTAUK BUILDING,

Nos. 19 Liberty St., 79-83 William St., and 62 Maiden Lane; a large bright basement, one entire floor and several small offices to let in this new fire-proof building. Apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

NOS. 209-211-213 EAST 23D STREET. To Let—Modern fireproof six-story building; concrete floors, passenger and freight elevators, electric light and power, steam he